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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Quezon Heads Philippines

Freedom Is 10 Years Away

MacArthur Plans Defenses

Flappers Have Made Good

U. S. Wild Life Vanishes

'Ding' Exposes Condition

ELOQUENT, energetic, chiefly-Spanish Manuel Quezon will become on Nov. 15 the first President of the Philippine Commonwealth. He is to serve during six of the 10 years before the Philippine Islands pass to complete independence, at $15,000 a year. A lively election gives Quezon, a fighter for his country's freedom since the Spanish War, more votes than go to both opponents, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo and Bishop Gregorio Aglipay. Sergio Osmena, veteran Senator, becomes Vice-President. The Quezon-Osmena party win a majority of the 98 seats in the single house of the National Assembly—With definite precision the Filipinos take their first full step into a political independence that is fraught with hazards.

¶ Manuel Quezon, President of the Senate and for two decades a powerful political figure among his people, has been their chief embodiment of independence. He has traveled 500,000 miles between Manila and Washington to plead with one President after another that the Filipinos be entrusted with their own destiny. When immaturity, illiteracy and lack of defense of the Islands have been urged as reasons for prolonging the American protectorate, Quezon has produced astonishing facts to color his plea—The Filipinos do well to choose their champion as leader.

¶ Gen. Douglas MacArthur will retire as Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army on Dec. 15 to organize the military defenses of the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines. No sooner had the United States indicated through Congressional measures not wholly creditable an early withdrawal, than Asiatic traders began a penetration of the Islands that has developed political complications. The Filipinos may need all the military strength General MacArthur can show them how to develop. The United States, avoiding foreign entanglements, is willing to see the Philippines go—It hopes their freedom will not prove more than they can bear.

¶ A psychologist brings a Chicago audience the cheering news that the "flappers" and "jelly beans" of the postwar period have made good. Dr. Frances Gay of Seattle, Wash., says these once giddy young women have now more than redeemed themselves. "They are parents today," declares Dr. Gay, and their children show how well they discharge their responsibility. "Some former flappers have become ultra-conservatives, but mostly they have become sane liberals." They demand freedom for their children—But, happily, it is an intelligent, safeguarded freedom they demand.

¶ J. N. Darling, Chief, U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey, warns all Americans that the wild life resources of their country are seriously threatened in a most unexpected way. The ignorance of government agencies is working wholesale destruction. "Ding," the great humanist and cartoonist, who pushed aside his drawing board two years ago to help in an official capacity to save wild life, pours out his heartbroken story in the October Country Gentleman. In calm tones he brings an almost incredible indictment against departments and bureaus. Each tries to do the right thing in its own uninformed way—And the total is ignorance's dreadful holocaust.

¶ The fault lies in that conservation as a national principle has no substance or co-ordination. A conservation Congress, supported by a conservation President, apportions to the grazing interests the last 170,000,000 acres of the public land. Fine for the grazers, but someone discovers that the great tract is the last stamping ground of the bighorn mountain sheep, the wild pig, the antelope, the white tail deer, sage grouse and elk. Unless Secretary Ickes and Secretary Wallace settle their differences soon as to which is the proper conservationist, there can be no conservation at all—The ruthless herders will sweep rare animals out of existence.

¶ The Bureau of Animal Husbandry gets $200,000 to destroy snails bearing liver flukes in the streams of four states, forgetting that its copper sulphate destroys the entire food supply for young fish and waterfowl. War Department engineers needlessly wipe out pearl button factories employing hundreds. The Reclamation Bureau drains Tule Lake in northern California, only refuge and breeding ground of countless geese and ducks, to make more farm land, while the Government withdraws farm lands. The once rich Mississippi River is becoming a biological desert. Why? asks faithful "Ding," who had such dreams of what could be done. Why? will echo his amazed readers—And why? an aroused and indignant public sentiment may roar in accents that will rock even Washington.

Quezon Elected President In New Philippine Regime; MacArthur to Plan Defense

Vice-Presidency Goes to Osmena—Violence Seen in Some Districts

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today he would retire as Chief of Staff of the American Army on Dec. 15 to undertake the task of organizing the military defenses of the new Commonwealth Government of the Philippines.

President Roosevelt detailed General MacArthur to the assignment at the urgent request of President-elect Quezon. The Philippines now have only a small constabulary force, but are expected to acquire forts and other military equipment now in the islands when American troops now on duty there sail away.

MANILA, Sept. 18 (AP)—Dapper, eloquent little Manuel Quezon will be the first President of the new Philippine Commonwealth, election returns indicated conclusively today.

Mr. Quezon, president of the Senate and a powerful political figure for two decades, far outdistanced Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo—leader of the insurrection against the United States—and Bishop Gregorio Aglipay in yesterday's balloting.

Incomplete and unofficial returns gave Mr. Quezon 501,233 votes, more than double the combined total of General Aguinaldo, who led the insurrection of 1900 against the United States, and Bishop Gregorio Aglipay. General Aguinaldo polled 160,872 and Bishop Aglipay 70,887.

By similar impressive majorities, Senator Sergio Osmena was apparently assured election as Vice-President, and Mr. Quezon's Nationalista Democrata Party control of the National Assembly.

Of the 98 seats in the unicameral Assembly, 57 appeared to be captured by Nationalista Democratas

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

By a Staff Artist

Manuel Quezon

Outdistances Other Candidates at Polls in the Philippines

Crowds Clamor At State House For Relief Jobs

State Highway Work Lags Because Federal Aid Is So Far Only Promises

Massachusetts' works relief program, which is bogging seriously in the face of delayed federal funds, may anticipate a patronage race once it does get under way, it is disclosed today.

In the meantime, the demand for jobs grows insistent as crowds of unemployed daily crowd into the State House corridors. The part of the State's program primarily at issue today is that which will be carried forward under the Governor's $13,000,000 highway construction bond issue as soon as the State's funds are supplemented by those from Washington.

Like an Employment Agency

Mayors, Senators, Representatives, and swarms of "political friends" in the last two days have descended on the State House like leaves in the fall. Mayors, Senators and Representatives say they have heard through authoritative channels that the job patronage will not be dispensed from their local ranks but largely from lists of so-far unrewarded Curley supporters in the near-Boston area. This they contend "must not be."

Prominent among the representatives from the hinterland who are crying "home rule" instead of outside patronage is Senator John S. Sullivan of Worcester.

Resented by Voters

Mr. Sullivan said he had heard the appointment of the chief employment official to apportion jobs

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Roper Demands The Constitution Be Made Elastic

Must Meet People's Needs in Stress, He Says, to Avert Utter Chaos

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—What is considered the most important new-deal discussion of the Constitution since Mr. Roosevelt's own famous "horse-and-buggy" reference at a White House press conference after the Schechter case was made here last night by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.

Giving evidences of the most careful preparation, Mr. Roper laid all the emphasis at his command on the validity and necessity of changes in the Constitution, under certain circumstances, and of adapting it as a flexible instrument to the changing need of the times.

Those newspaper correspondents who had listened to the original hour-and-a-half exposition of the Constitution by President Roosevelt in the executive wing of the White House, immediately after the Supreme Court had thrown out the NRA by unanimous decision, heard in last night's Roper address a virtual confirmation of the President's own words, put in more formal and perhaps more circumspect language.

Basis of Campaign

There is little doubt that Mr. Roper laid the basis for the Administration's 1936 campaign slogan when he said:

"My answer to the wailing cry of 'back to the Constitution' is the progressive and American challenge of 'forward with the Constitution.'"

Like President Roosevelt himself,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Italy Defers Its Reply To League's Plan

Gleam of Hope Welcomed as Italian Cabinet Debates Proposal

Laval Tells Aloisi

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 18—The first gleam of hope for some time broke the gloom of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute when it was learned that the Italian Cabinet had adjourned until Saturday without reaching a final decision on the League plan for settlement.

To British eyes this adjournment can only mean that Il Duce has decided to make another effort to find a way out of the impasse between Italy and the League before the die is finally cast. It would be incorrect to say that much optimism has been revived thereby. But at any rate there is a belief that the League plan has not been met with an immediate point-blank refusal, nor has Italy at once withdrawn from League membership.

Meanwhile authoritative circles here reiterate that Britain will accept no settlement that impairs the sovereignty of the Ethiopian Emperor.

Committee Proposes Compromise to Halt Italy's War Schemes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 18—An accord has been reached on the conclusions of the Council's Committee of Five after members of the committee had criticized the project both on the grounds that it goes too far in putting Ethiopia under tutelage and on the opposite ground that more explicit concessions should be made.

It is, for example, stated in the lobbies that Premier Pierre Laval wished to send the scheme back to the sub-committee for revision.

And certain members were troubled at the possible reactions of public opinion as to the alleged inconsistency of the recommendations with the Covenant.

Laval Talks Privately

Italian susceptibilities were aroused as to the method of presentation. Since Baron Pompeo Aloisi does not recognize the committee as such he considered that M. Laval should convey the proposals to him. But the Committee insisted that Salvador de Madariaga, as president, should acquaint him orally with the conclusions. Nevertheless M. Laval also saw the Italian delegate to explain to him what had been tentatively decided.

How far do the committee proposals exceed the Paris proposals? Curiously enough, some quarters pretend they are less favorable to Italy. But this is purely a matter of interpretation. On the other hand the sovereignty of Ethiopia is much more circumscribed than at Paris; but on the other hand the committee feels less free to name Italy as beneficiary of the arrangement.

League Councilor to Rule

With regard to the Government of Ethiopia it is clear that the principal councilor sent here by the League, and his assistant, would become veritable rulers of the African country, participating in the direction of public services, police, gendarmerie, transport, posts, social reforms, finances, administration. But it is felt that neither the Italian nor French nor British nations should be eligible for the chief posts.

Economically Italy obtains the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

A Dark Corner of Africa Perplexes the World

Underwood; Press Portrait Bureau, Henri Manuel; Keystone; Sovfoto; Wide World; © International

Geneva Tries to Mediate Between Two Wills

Upper, Left to Right—The Council's Committee of Five: Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs; Joseph Beck, Poland's Foreign Minister; Salvador de Madariaga, President of the Committee and Spain's Delegate to the League; Premier Pierre Laval of France; Dr. Tewfik Aras, Turkey's Foreign Minister. Inserts, Left to Right—Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy and Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia

Curley-Mayor Fight Widens Rift in Party

Mansfield in Latest Attack Indicts Governor on Three Counts

Boston Today—*also sees*—Governor fail to reply to Mayor's radio blast—Coast Guardsmen seize boats and alcohol in adroit raid—Gasoline customers pause an average of four minutes for speedy refueling — CCC instructors adopt uniform program.

***Mayor*—Calls for End Of Curley's Political Career**

In forthright terms, Mayor Mansfield last night went on the air, called upon Massachusetts voters to end the political career of James M. Curley, one-time Alderman, Congressman, Mayor of Boston and presently Governor of the Commonwealth. Just what direct action might be expected at this time was a matter of speculation since Mr. Curley is not at present a candidate and is not likely to become one for at least another year. At that time it is presumed he will either run for re-election as Governor or for the United States Senate, but the Governor has not confirmed this supposition.

Impartial observers might have concluded that the Mayor's address lacked the careful research and construction which might have made his remarks more arresting. He indicted the Governor on three counts.

1. For being a ruthless politician. The Mayor gave a long list of office holders removed by Governor Curley following his inauguration. Observers noted that this point probably wouldn't carry much weight with voters. The Governor has repeatedly acknowledged his policy of rewarding friends, and the Mayor neglected to divulge reasons, if any, for the retention of the former office holders.

2. For undignified personal actions which the Mayor declared reflected on the reputation of the Commonwealth This included general statements criticising the Governor's "shrieking through the streets of the Commonwealth, ignoring all rules and regulations . . ." and quotation from a letter the Mayor said he received from Mrs. Grace Hartley Howe, wife of Louis McHenry Howe, first secretary to President Roosevelt. This letter referred to the Governor as a "White Swan" and the Mayor apparently considered this a particularly opprobrious designation, but to most listeners the implication must have been obscure.

3. Most salient statement of the speech in the minds of political observers today was its absolute alignment of one Democratic faction in the State against another and its concrete indication of a serious schism in the ranks of local voters of the Roman Catholic faith, to which both the Mayor and the Governor adhere.

[High lights from the Mayor's speech: Page 2.]

***Curley*—His Next Shot At Mayor Appears Delayed**

Those who expected the Governor to reply to the Mayor's speech were disappointed today.

The Governor arrived at his office as usual, omitted his regular noon press conference, and early this afternoon was closeted with the Executive Council. Apparently he planned no immediate retaliation.

This was surprising to observers who noted that although he has come off somewhat second best in encounters with the Mayor to date, he has returned verbal tit for tat thus far in the current bickerings.

The outbreak between the Mayor and the Governor followed charges by the Mayor that the Governor was using the Boston Finance Commission as a weapon to force him to drop the investigation by the city legal department into excess profits reputedly made from the Sumner Tunnel land takings. The Governor denied the Mayor's contention, made some remarks about the Mayor's honesty and ability and the fight was on.

***Smugglers*—Coast Guard Men Make $50,000 Seizure**

As if from the pages of a detective thriller stepped three Coast Guard Boatswains near Falmouth on Cape Cod in the early hours of this morning to strategically rout a dozen suspected smugglers, capture two, and seize $25,000 in contraband alcohol and a speed boat and yacht said to be valued at $50,000. It was one of the most dramatic raids of recent years and one of the major seizures since repeal of prohibition, and it gained color because one of the principal suspects owns a big estate and has been prominently engaged in oyster raising.

Apparently acting on a tip, Chief Boatswain's Mate Charles Crippe, First Class Boatswain's Mate Harold Stone, and Edgar Hill, boatswain's mate, second class, were put ashore from the Coast Guard patrol boat A. B. 37. The men secreted themselves along the shore of Waquoit Bay

Just before dawn today they heard two speed boats nearing. When they reached shore about a dozen men leaped from the boats, began unloading cases of alcohol.

Obviously outnumbered, the Coast Guard men laid out a plan of action. They deployed some distance

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Pennsylvania Backs Its Constitution

Revision Evidently Loses as Returns Show Big Lead in Opposition

Reflects Nationally

By the Associated Press

Constitutional revision, much discussed as a possible issue in the 1936 campaign, was apparently rejected by the Pennsylvania electorate in yesterday's off-year primaries.

With virtually half the precincts in the State tallied, the vote today on calling a constitutional convention stood:

For, 407,435; against, 538,625.

Gov. George H. Earle, a New Deal Democrat, campaigned for the revisionist proposal and compared Pennsylvania's Constitution, drafted in 1873, with "a worn-out automobile tire, full of patches."

Revision, Governor Earle said, was necessary to realize in his State the "more abundant life" of the Roosevelt New Deal.

Revision Trails in New Mexico

In New Mexico, change of the Constitution was also an issue. The major change proposed—exempting property from taxation up to $2500—was trailing in the early returns. All the war veterans' organizations opposed the proposal, which would have given to all citizens the property tax exemption granted to veterans.

The sales tax issue, which enlivened the primary in New Jersey, was still unsettled.

Spaulding Frazer, vice-president of the Sales Tax Repeal Association, said a majority of the nominees to the Assembly were pledged to repeal or modification.

Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, sponsor of the tax and its chief defender, interpreted the renomination of two state senators, in counties where the issue was "clearly defined," as an indication the voters "realize the tax is necessary."

New York Election Orderly

In New York City, James J. Dooling's leadership in Tammany Hall was undisturbed in the elections of district leaders. The threats of internal revolt were stamped out and the last vestige of the old rule of Boss John F. Curry was wiped out in the Fifteenth District. Mr. Curry's follower, John E. Sheehy, was turned out by Jeremiah T. Mahoney, former Supreme Court justice. Mr. Mahoney, some political observers believed, would eventually challenge Mr. Dooling for control of Tammany.

The New York balloting was extremely heavy for an off-year. There were no disorders of any consequence and the Honest Ballot Association messaged Police Commissioner Lewis Valentine:

"This was the second successive primary that the members of the force showed, when left alone by politicians, they could honestly and fearlessly discharge their duties."

The voting in Philadelphia, likewise, was unusually heavy—brought out, principally, by the intense fight for the Republican mayoralty nomination.

Complete unofficial returns gave the nomination to S. Davis Wilson, city controller, with a plurality of 22,901 over his nearest opponent.

'Blank Ballots' Force 'Write In' of Names

White Plains, N. Y., Sept. 18

VOTERS who went to the polls here yesterday were forced to write in on the ballots the names of Republican and Democratic nominees as the candidates had failed to do so.

The most experienced voters took at least five minutes to complete their ballots, while others were forced to consult election officials to ascertain the names of candidates and the correct procedure. Others, who took 15 minutes, were not even then sure that they had filled out the ballot correctly.

New Mexico Also in Early Tally Apparently Rejects Revision

Indicates the Trend

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Radical Steps Taken to Stop Block Booking

Justice Department Plans Special U. S. Court to Hear Restraining Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—Balked by efforts of three of the largest motion picture distributing companies to delay its case, the Federal Government is planning to take an unusual judicial step in its fight against "block-booking."

John Dickinson, chief of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice, said today that Government legal experts have decided to request the appointment of a special bench of three United States Circuit Court judges to hear immediately the Government's plea for an injunction to restrain distributors in St. Louis, Mo., from practices allegedly violating the Sherman Anti-trust Act. The concerns cited in the Government's suit are Warner Brothers, RKO-Radio and Paramount.

Block-booking, the system which the Government is seeking to break up, was adopted by motion picture companies to enable them to get rid of less desirable shorts and comedies along with their best selling features.

By requesting the formation of a special court to hear the case, the Department of Justice hopes to outwit an effort of the trio of companies to have the case postponed at least until after the fall booking season is past. The District Court in St. Louis has set a hearing for Oct. 1.

Government attorneys said appointment of the special court will become mandatory as soon as the Government files its request for such action.

Bridgeport Studies Plans to Meet Call For Skilled Workers

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 18 (AP)—City and Chamber of Commerce officials studied various plans today to meet a shortage of machinists and other skilled factory labor in Bridgeport.

William R. Webster of the Chamber of Commerce reported during a conference yesterday that pay rolls had increased from $443,000 to almost $1,000,000 a week during the past three years. He predicted an even greater business activity might necessitate going outside the city or the State to obtain enough skilled labor.

"That's exactly what we don't want to do," he said.

The conference, held in the office of Mayor Jasper McLevy, was called to discuss means of transferring to private industry persons who are now on relief.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Sept. 18

Italo-Ethiopian—Compromise Rests With Rome

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The unofficial emphasis has shifted to sanctions here today—where, how and by whom they might be applied. Tentative compromise plans are in the hands of Italy, and the final draft is being compiled by the committee. But the prospects of Italian acceptance—other than for purposes of delaying the League—are generally thought to be diminishing. Thus all action now hinges on the official Italian answer to the compromise proposal.

The plan is understood to include, roughly, a League protectorate over Ethiopia, guaranteeing the safety of heavy economic concessions to Italy. Territorial grants to Italy in the south and east would be offset by an Ethiopian outlet to the sea through British Somaliland.

Italy Seeks War Cash:

ROME—The Italian Cabinet today issued comprehensive decrees to raise money "for the defense of East African colonies." They included: a large national loan, a special tax on business turnover, a tax on automobile trucks, increased railroad rates, reduced war pensions and loan conversions to lower interest rates.

These levies will balance next year's budget, it was declared. Such additional sacrifices "can be demanded in view of the present industrial and commercial and farm boom."

Committee completes its work: Page 1.

Reich—Eases Boycott on Jewish Shops

BERLIN (AP)—Jewish merchants in Germany took heart today from indirect recognition by the National Socialist trade and industry organization that their businesses play a vital role in the Reich's economic life.

The organization, considered generally as stanchly supporting Julius Streicher, leader of the anti-Semitic movement, appealed to Aryan members not to boycott Jewish shops. Pamphlets addressed to Jewish tradesmen asked them to resume relations with Aryan dealers.

This action, in the face of the recent Reichstag anti-Jewish legislation, came as a surprise to many Aryan shop owners, who believed the end of Jewish stores in Germany was only a matter of time.

Relief—Vermont Goes Off Federal List

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Vermont today became the third state to be released from direct Federal relief, and allowed to stand on its own feet to this extent. Alabama and Wyoming have already been dropped from the rolls as Washington hurries to try and end direct relief by Nov. 1.

Federal appropriations for this purpose have been lowered by one fifth since August. Only $75,000,000 is set aside for September.

Meanwhile, Secretary Ickes announced that his staff literally worked through the night, in an effort to decide on PWA projects for the $200,000,000 now available. More than 10,000 applications, aggregating $2,600,000,000, must be winnowed down.

Arbitration—Switzerland Wins Over Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Arbitration accorded Switzerland full satisfaction from Germany yesterday, in the now-famous case of Berthold Jacob's arrest. Jacob was back in the hands of Swiss authorities at Berne after allegedly being kidnaped from Swiss soil by a German agent and the latter was reported disciplined by his government.

The case had aroused lively anti-German feeling throughout Switzerland. Jacob was a Jewish journalist, a fugitive from the Third Reich, who sought asylum in Switzerland. The accusation that he was enticed across the German border and seized was generally believed in Switzerland. Germany claimed that Jacob had returned voluntarily.

The Swiss suggested arbitration, and with German agreement the Finnish Minister to Stockholm, Rafael Erich, served as third neutral member of a commission. The resulting settlement was regarded as an outstanding success for arbitration, in view of the high feelings on both sides.

Balloons—Eleven of 13 Reported Safe

MOSCOW (AP)—Eleven of the 13 balloons participating in the Gordon Bennett international balloon race had been accounted for in reports reaching Moscow today.

In two instances, however, the reports were vague and did not give

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

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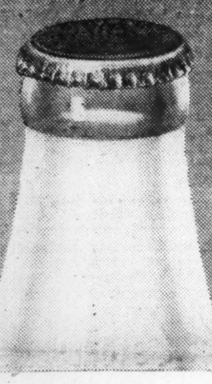

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Boston Day... Mayor, Smuggling, CCC, Gasoline...

(Continued from Page 1)

apart and then at a signal advanced from three directions on the alleged smugglers. As they advanced they shouted and fired their revolvers into the air as though a large party of officers was in evidence.

The strategy worked to some extent. The smugglers were routed and fled, but all except two escaped, some swimming out in the bay.

The two men arrested gave the names of Anthony G. Walley, Revere, and Gordon F. Burgess, Waquoit. It was on the Burgess estate that the raid occurred, the officers said. Both men were brought to Boston for arraignment before the United States Commissioner.

Gasoline—Little Time Lost at Filling Stations

This is an age of speed. Automobiles go fast and drivers even begrudge the minutes they must spend refueling their cars. A check-up announced by the Colonial Beacon Oil Company today revealed that 74 per cent of Boston motorists remain in filling stations but four minutes. Of the total, 31 per cent stay less than two minutes. The comparatively few who stay longer than four minutes get grease jobs, the survey claims.

Housing—South Boston Site Cost Again Raised

While opposing factions continued to debate today whether or not the Government's new South Boston housing project site is too expensive, three more parcels, 219,528 square feet, passed into government ownership.

Is the PWA paying too much for the Old Harbor rehousing site?

Edward T. Hartman, state consultant on planning, and George R. Farnum, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, said "yes." Mr. Hartman asserted today that the Federal Government was paying the premium placed on land through years of speculative buying by real estate operators.

In many cities market values are from 25 to 50 per cent higher than assessed values. But in Boston artificial kiting of values has made up the margin between actual assessment and market price which might normally be permissible.

Mr. Hartman said he knows of places in Boston where land can be bought as cheaply as $2000 or $3000 an acre.

Mr. Farnum felt such strong doubts about the purchase that he has written to Andrew J. Peterson, PWA housing director for Boston and to Secretary Ickes.

In his letter to Mr. Peterson, he said: "I should be very interested to learn upon what basis your office fixed the price for this land and is fixing the price to be paid for other parcels of land included in this housing project."

Elsewhere, he called attention to the fact that Robert J. Bottomly is treasurer of the Old Harbor Realty Company, from whom some of the land was purchased. Mr. Farnum claimed to have two reports on Mr. Bottomly's activities in connection with the East Boston Tunnel land takings.

Fred Yuille of the Boston Housing Association, disagreed with Mr. Hartman and Mr. Farnum. He saw nothing excessive in the price paid for the land. He pointed out that occupied land in the vicinity of the Old Harbor propject costs $2 or $3 a square foot, compared with 40 cents paid by the Government.

Mr. Peterson said that he believed the Government had saved money on the purchase. But the Land Acquisition Department in Washington bought the site. Only the repartment knows what the assessed valuation was and it instructed the agents to buy.

Governor—Denies Son Was Speeding in Connecticut

Governor Curley today denied that a report from Orange, Conn., that his son Paul M. Curley was charged with speeding at 65 to 75 miles an hour, was true. He said that another person evidently masqueraded as his son.

The Governor said: "My son has not been away for some time, and I am certain that he was not in Connecticut last week."

Constable Joseph Cummings from the small Connecticut town reported the arrest last week. A man whom he described as a sergeant of the Massachusetts state police was with the person giving young Curley's name. The offender posted a cash bond of $25 for appearance in town court but forfeited it yesterday.

Bey—Alleged Slayer Still Eludes Police Posse

John Bey, alleged slayer of a Connecticut policeman, was today still eluding the army of 100 Massachusetts state police who are blockading the five-square-mile wooded area near Hadley.

Bey's knowledge of the woods has so far aided him in eluding the police. Connecticut has offered $1000 for his capture, dead or alive. Bey, who was released from prison on Aug. 10, has spent 17½ years in penal institutions, according to Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"MACBETH" (Plymouth). Gladys Cooper and Philip Merrivale. 8:30.

"STEVEDORE" (Repertory). Presented by New Theater Players. 8:30.

Movies

BEACON—Joe E. Brown in "Alibi Ike." 10:40 a. m., 1:31, 4:15, 7:05, 9:30. "Let's Live Tonight."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Gay Deception," with Francis Lederer and Frances Dee. Fenway, 2:20, 4:56, 7:32, 10:08. Paramount, 10:35 a. m., 1:22, 4:09, 6:56, 9:43. Gracie Allen and George Burns in "Here Comes Cookie." Tomorrow: "The Goose and the Gander" and "Welcome Home."

EXETER—"Going Highbrow." 2:10, 5:05, 7:55. "Front Page Woman."

FINE ARTS—Jan Kiepura, Polish tenor starred in "My Heart Is Calling" recently, in new English musical production, "My Song for You." 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45. "The City of Monks." "The Tortoise and the Hare." "The Two Pounder." "Dream Flowers."

BOSTON—"Superspeed." Thrilling outboard motor boat race in course of struggle of young inventor against sinister opposition of big automotive trust. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: Vincent Lopez and his orchestra; Stan Kavanaugh, juggler; Sophie Tucker. Tomorrow: "The Farmer Takes a Wife."

METROPOLITAN — Bing Crosby and Joan Bennett in very light entertainment, "Two for Tonight," with Mary Boland. 11:20 a. m., 1:52, 4:44, 7:36, 10:28. Stage: Helene Denizon in a balloon dance with the Elida Ballet; Major Bowes's Radio Contest Winners. Sevitzky's orchestra plays "Aida" selections.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Top Hat," with Ginger Rogers, Fred Astaire and Irving Berlin's music. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Call of the Wild," Clark Gable, Loretta Young and the St. Bernard dog star, "Buck," in Jack London's famous story. Orpheum, 9:50 a. m. Both theaters, 12:20, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30, 9:50.

TREMONT—"Little Friend," and "The Scarlet Pimpernel." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN—"Jalna," 2:35, 5:35, 8:35; "Every Night at Eight."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The 39 Steps." 3:35, 6:36, 9:45. "Lady Tubbs."

UNIVERSITY — "The 39 Steps." 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. "Lady Tubbs."

MODERN—Will Rogers in "Steamboat Round the Bend." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15. Pat O'Brien and James Cagney in "The Irish in Us."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Going Places" with Lowell Thomas; color cartoon, "Scotty Finds a Home"; "Tomorrow's Champions," sport reel; other shorts and news reels 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

"H. M. S. PINAFORE"—Presented beside Frog Pond on the Common by the Brighton - Allston Community Chorus and Orchestra. Program arranged by Common Tercentenary Committee. 8.

Other Events

"EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES"—Zelda Lions gives free ERA lecture on Boston courses. Tyler Street Municipal Building. 118 Tyler Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

NOON CONCERT—ERA Band. Walton Ives, conductor. Parkman Bandstand on the Common.

CIVIC STRING QUARTET—Tercentenary Program. 9 Park Street. 3.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by Miss Maginnis: Museum Treasures. 11 a. m.

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Coalition Ticket By Major Parties Thought Possible

Possibility of a coalition between Republicans and Conservative Democrats dissatisfied with the policy of the Roosevelt Administration was made distinctly evident by speakers at the Constitution Day celebrations in Faneuil Hall last night.

Both Albert C. Ritchie, former Governor of Maryland, whose address was read from the platform by Dean Gleason L. Archer of the Suffolk Law School, and James M. Beck, former solicitor general of the United States, hinted at such a coalition to draft a national ticket for the next presidential elections.

Otherwise, the meeting developed into a debate, with Gov. James M. Curley standing alone in defense of the New Deal against the two Republicans, Mr. Beck and Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., and the Democrat, Mr. Ritchie.

Ritchie Sees Break Coming

Former Governor Ritchie's address bore testimony to the pending break in Democratic ranks.

"Speaking as a Democrat, who believes in the fundamental principles of the Constitution, who believes that the fundamental principles of his party reflect constitutional standards, and who feels that he is under some measure of duty to protect them, I do not advocate," he said, "a third party movement. What I advocate is the return of my own party to what I regard as its historic constitutional creed."

"It remains true that changes are being made or contemplated for the first time in American history which threaten the integrity of the Constitution. If persisted in they will result in a form of government basically different from the one we have known."

Nothing Sudden, Curley Says

Exception was taken by Governor Curley to Mr. Ritchie's statement that the Constitution was in danger.

"It is accepted by economists generally," he said, "that a new social order is essential to the happiness and well-being of the people. These ideals are only possible by government regulation of the distribution and production of what American labor creates.

"There is small fear that the Constitution will be suddenly overthrown."

A nonpartisan attitude was adopted by the youngest speaker of the day, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., who said:

"Meetings like this should do much to inspire us to live up to the high standard of the Constitution. Whoever believes in equality of opportunity, whoever believes in the sanctity of an individual, whoever does homage to the American dream will hope that this standard will be achieved and maintained."

Today's Program High Lights

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
7:15 WAAB, Talk, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, "Observations of the Current European Scene."
7:30 WMEX, A. L. Alexander's "Street Forum"; sidewalk microphone interviews.
7:30 WNAC, "From the Governor's Office"; talk by Richard D. Grant.
8:00 WBZ, "Rendezvous"; Jane Williams; Phil Duey; Men About Town; orch.
8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," serial dramatic sketch.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WNAC, "Broadway Varieties"; Oscar Shaw; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "John Charles Thomas and His Neighbors"; drama and music.
9:15 WAAB, "Saying Things at Night," Heywood Broun, columnist.
9:30 WAAB, Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," sketch, with Warden Lewis E. Lawes.
10:00 WEEI, "The Flood Is Rising," network sketch.
10:00 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedy team; Ferde Grofe and his orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, "The Life of Samuel Johnson," sketch based on James Boswell's biography.
11:15 WAAB, Talk, John H. Shaw, Ethiopian Consul General: "Ethiopian Situation."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	Al Pearce and his	Baseball game	Special sports pro-
5:15	Agricultural reports	Gang; variety	Football school	gram
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Studio vocalist	"Jack Armstrong"	Special sports pro-
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Speaker; news	CBS vocalist	gram
6:00	Animal news club	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Healy Stamp Club	Features; news	Sport comment	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Talk; soloist	Minute Men; talk.	"Poetic Strings"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Dramatic sketch	Soloist; quartet	concert orchestra
7:00	Dinner concert	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Just Entertainm't	News Service
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	"Uncle Ezra"	Reports; feature	Talk, Rabbi Wise
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	After Dinner Revue	state House talk	"He, She, They"
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	Studio chorus	Boake Carter, news	Organ; soloist
8:00	"Rendezvous"; solo-	"One Man's Fam-	Quartet; feature	Golf lesson
8:15	ists; vocal trio; orch.	ily," dramatic sk.	Bob Crosby; orch.	"Dance Rhythms"
8:30	"House of Glass";	String or.; soloists	Oscar Shaw; Car-	"Master of Mys-
8:45	sketch; orchestra	Soloists; orchestra	mela Ponselle; or.	tery," sketch
9:00	'John Charles Thomas	Town Hall To-	"Six-Gun Justice,"	Morey Pearl's Or.
9:15	and his Neighbors'	night: Jim Har-	dramtic sketch	Heywood Broun
9:30	"20,000 Years in Sing	Kins; amateurs;	Political talk	"Sinfonietta"
9:45	Sing," sketch	dance orchestra	CBS variety	News Service
10:00	The Venutians; solo-	"The Flood Is	Burns and Allen;	Siberian Singers
10:15	ist; orchestra	Rising," sketch	comedy; orch	Pop. orch.; soloist
10:30	"The Life of Samuel	Ray Noble and	Dramatized news	Anson Weeks and
10:45	Johnson," sketch	his orchestra	Spotlight; Revue	his orchestra
11:00	Reports; Joe Rines	Forecasts; news	News Service	Hamp's Orchestra
11:15	and his orchestra	Sports; music	Murphy's Orch.	Network speaker
11:30	Luigi Romanelli and	NBC dance music.	Perley Stevens &	Claude Hopkins &
11:45	his orchestra	NBC organist	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective"; Federal Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks"; popular variety program.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, NBC Music Guild; string quartet.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Detroit baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 WBZ, Radio Nature League, Thornton Burgess.

Dinner and After

7:45 WMEX, "I Want a Job"; interview of "ex-white collar" workers for jobs.
8:00 WBZ, "Nickelodeon"; comedy, songs, melodrama.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Variety Hour: Lee Tracy; Tim and Irene; Tom Howard.
8:00 WAAB, "Wallenstein's Impressions"; soloists and concert orchestra, conducted by Alfred Wallenstein.
8:30 WNAC, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; concert orchestra, William Daly, conductor.
8:45 WBZ, Talk, Hendrik Willem Van Loon.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat; soloists; skits; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, World Peaceways program.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; Vladimir Brenner, pianist.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; George Gershwin; Ray Knight; Mildred Bailey; soloists.
10:00 WAAB, "Tom Terriss, the Adventurer"; talk; sketch.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum: address, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.

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Mayor Takes Broadside at Curley 'Dictatorship'

Continuing his war to oust Gov. James M. Curley from public life, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield last night went to the radio to describe in detail the actions of the Governor during his political career which have occasioned charges of indifference to the public well-being. Salient points in the Mayor's address follow:

He (Gov. Curley) has driven his Juggernaut ruthlessly forward to accomplish his ultimate end and that was, and is, to be the dictator of Massachusetts.

He was elected upon a platform of work and wages. He was to take every man off the welfare rolls and put them on the pay rolls. But the facts are that the welfare rolls contain more names now than they did when he was elected. He has put no one to work except in jobs manufactured by himself and at the expense of the taxpayer. He has been loud in his boasts of what he would do and in his statements as to what he had done, but boasts and statements alike have proved to be unreliable.

Everybody knows the kind of man that James M. Curley was when he was elected Governor. They knew his record as Mayor of Boston. And if the election had depended on his personal record he never would have been Governor of the Commonwealth. But it was a Roosevelt election. He is a lavish spender—of other people's money. He cares nothing whatever for the people or for anything but himself and his own selfish ends. He is carrying on in the Governor's chair exactly as he did in the Mayor's chair and unless he is checked by an indignant public he will ruin the State as he has well nigh ruined the city of Boston.

I am calling upon every citizen in Massachusetts, regardless of party or political creed, to get behind me in this campaign to drive him out of political life. Someone must stand up against this modern Nero. Someone must let him know that all men in public life are not craven cowards. Someone must teach him the lesson that regardless of any possible consequences to themselves they are ready to sacrifice themselves if need be to save the Commonwealth and its fair name.

I am sure that you do not want a Governor who goes shrieking through the streets of the Commonwealth ignoring all rules and regulations and endangering human lives. I am sure you do not want a hit-and-run Governor, and I am equally sure that you do not want such a man to represent you in the United States Senate.

I am asking you to keep this campaign alive, to keep the ball in the air and to organize a drive to crystallize this revulsion of feeling and to drive this man forever from public life.

And finally in closing I wish you to know that I personally am bearing all the expenses of this radio broadcast notwithstanding the petty remarks that the Governor made about it.

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Betting Revenue For N. H. Dropping

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 18 (AP)—State revenue from receipts of betting at Rockingham Park, Salem, may fall off as much as $200,000 from last year's receipts, it was estimated yesterday at the office of the State Treasurer.

This forecast was made after receipt yesterday of a check for $7814, representing the State's share of the proceeds from betting yesterday, when the fall meet got under way. A year ago, on the first day the State received $10,847.

Including the check for Monday, the State income from betting this year totals $302,436. The total receipts in 1934 were $680,036.

Free Legal Aid Given

The Legal Aid Bureau at the Norfolk House Center will open for its fourth season on Sept. 25. The bureau is under the direction of Russell D. Greene and a staff of assistant counselors and its services include free legal advice.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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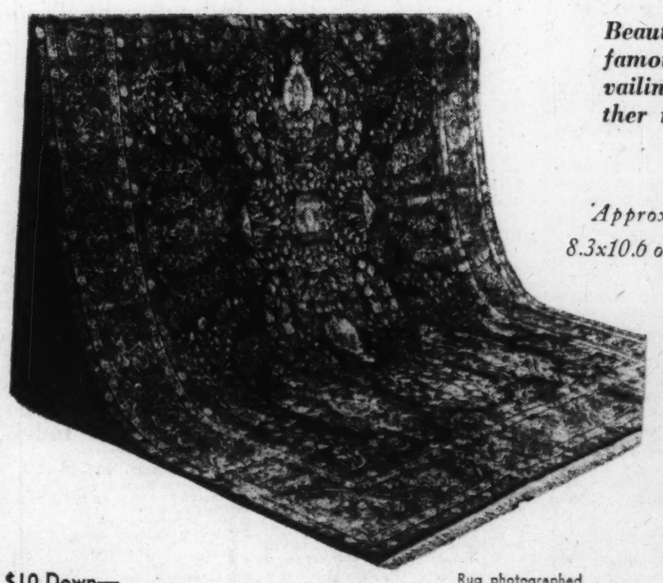

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RUGS—FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

the present whereabouts of the balloons which had soared away from Warsaw Sunday.

The nine bags reported landed were one American, two German, two French, three Polish and one Belgian. All of them came down safely: One in Latvia, near Riga; five in the Ukraine, and three in White Russia.

Defense—Pacifist and Military Groups Debate

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sharp lines of hostility were drawn between American preparedness advocates and pacifist groups today.

The American Legion through its national defense committee at St. Louis exulted over the victory in Congress of big army and navy measures which it championed. This was achieved, the pre-convention report said, only over the intense opposition of "irrational pacifism"—which was described as in rout. For the first time since the war, the report declared, the country approaches an adequate peace-time defense establishment.

Admiral William H. Standley branded opponents of preparedness as "subversive influences jeopardizing our national security," in an Atlantic City address to the Military Order of the World War last night. These influences, he said, "have penetrated into schools, churches and such organizations as the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A." He denounced the lobbying activities of pacifist groups, and included mention of the National Council for Prevention of Wars.

Today, Admiral Standley announced that the navy would seek a $13,000,000 appropriation for auxiliary ships, in which he said the United States is "woefully lacking."

The National Council for Prevention of Wars thereupon called on Congress to "curb" Admiral Standley and his fellow admirals. "The United States," said its Secretary, Frederick J. Libby, from Washington, "universally recognized as the safest nation in the world, is leading the world arms race." Propaganda of the admirals and of preparedness groups is responsible for this, he charged.

Bonus—Demand Expected at Legion Convention

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Veterans' bonus advocates prepared to reform their ranks today in two sectors. The American Legion Convention, meeting Monday at St. Louis, is expected to call for immediate payment, as at past meetings. As for committing the Legion to a definite means of payment, such as the Patman greenback plan, it is thought that the convention will refrain.

At New Orleans, the War Veterans of the United States loudly applauded congressmen who promised bonus payment. But then, observers noted that applause was no sure criterion; the War Veterans cheered Roosevelt critics, and later cheered just as lustily when the President's re-eletcion was predicted.

They Regard the State As a Patron

By a Staff Photographer

When the Governor Becomes a Dispenser of Jobs

Left—Throng of Job-Seekers Clustered Outside the Senate Chamber. Right—Frank Pedonti of Governor Curley's Secretarial Staff Meets Crowd of Applicants for Jobs in His Office

Crowds Clamor for Relief Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

for Worcester under the Governor's bond issue was to be a non-Worcester man. The Senator held that the dispensation of jobs under the work-and-wages program by any other than a Worcester man would be bitterly resented by Democrats as well as Republicans.

Senator Sullivan voiced his complaint to the Governor's chief job-dispenser, Frank Kane, and left to Mr. Kane the task of carrying the message to the Governor's office. The Senator said he came on behalf of some 80,000 voters and other Democrats and Republicans who understood that the bond-issue jobs were to be given out regardless of political affiliation.

State House Bread Lines

That this matter of who is to get the jobs and when they are to get them is the most pertinent on Beacon Hill today, the casual downtown Boston shopper may ascertain for himself by making a short trip through the State House corridors. Long lines of "pick-and-shovel" workers, set off by a smattering of white-collar men and women may be seen from noon until closing time on the third and fourth floors outside the Governor's, Frank Kanes', the PWA, and Senate offices.

William F. Callahan, commissioner of the public works department, is besieged daily in a similar manner. All this stress of job seekers to get a definite answer is the result of a promise of approximately 20,000 jobs.

Washington Is Blamed

To date only a few hundred have materialized. Failure of the Federal Government to "come through" on WPA and PWA grants is given as the reason for the delay.

The Governor's two hard-working Senate "war horses," Senators William F. Madden and Edward C. Carroll of Boston, appeared at the Governor's office, late yesterday, each with a long list of job seekers. Senator Madden said his phone rings from seven in the morning until late at night—that job hunters make his life miserable.

"Something must be done by the Governor—and quickly," he said. In this Senator Carroll heartily indorsed him.

When it was suggested that the State go ahead with the expenditure of part of the $13,000,000 to give the unemployed relief—without waiting for the side-tracked federal funds—as long as the Governor had "definite assurance" of the allotment, each Senator balked.

The opinion voiced by these two men, and in all quarters, was that federal funds were to form the foundation for the roads and the State was to surface them. Thus federal funds were needed first. No move could be made before the federal money was allotted. If the federal stamp of approval as to specifications and materials was not on the project the chance for aid would be even further removed.

Only Promises Thus Far

Until today, less than $500,000 has been approved by Washington. The Governor nevertheless expects his $13,000,000 to be matched by federal cash, but so far has had to be content with promises.

The most hopeful sign in days was the President's announcement this week that Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Initeror and chief of PWA expenditures, would be in full control of the PWA allotments. Mr. Ickes, now with a free hand, has indicated he will reconsider the 2000 projects turned down two weeks ago. Among these turn-downs were 24 Massachusetts projects which totaled in the millions.

The Governor points to this reconsideration with hope. It appears at the State House to be the only ray of sunshine besides the "definite assurance" promises which have affected some of the job seekers in the manner of the sheep in the "wolf-wolf" fable.

Langone Group Protests

As the pick and shovel workers quietly waited today in the State House corridors, at the Public Works building and in the offices of each and every state senator and representative, Governor Curley met with a group of 30 disgruntled Democratic legislators headed by Senator Joseph Langone Jr. of Boston.

This Langone group had previously held two indignation meetings over patronage. Today they were determined the Governor give them some answer.

In the meantime, Mr. Callahan who has sole charge of the road-building work declares he can do nothing without the Governor's approval. The Governor insists he needs nothing but an "O. K." from Washington. And Washington for some time has given only a glum glance toward Massachusetts' once-hopeful unemployed.

Sept. 23, Mansfield Says

At City Hall representatives of 40 civic organizations met Sept. 18 to hear Mayor Mansfield proclaim Sept. 23 to 30 as "Clean-up Week." Co-operation of all municipal groups, school-children, and service clubs is sought to renew civic pride in a clean city.

Motion picture shorts pertinent to the campaign will be combined with radio talks by city officials to be featured in the drive, it was decided at the meeting today.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Are Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Decreasing cloudiness and warmer tonight; Thursday fair and warmer; gentle to moderate south and southwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday, probably local showers in the north portion; slightly warmer tonight and on the coast Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Generally fair and slightly warmer tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds, mostly south and southwest, and partly overcast weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	69	Minneapolis	62	88
Bermuda	76	84	New Orleans	72	84
Chicago	68	58	New York	62	68
Denver	58	80	Norfolk	66	72
Helena	44	68	Philadelphia	62	72
Jacksonville	70	78	St. Louis	70	92
Kansas City	68	90	San Francisco	58	90
Los Angeles	58	84	Washington	60	74
Miami	80	86			

A—9 a. m., Sept. 18.
B—Maximum, Sept. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:22 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet
Thursday, 5:02 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet
Light All Vehicles at 7:20 p. m.

Prevent Fires Week Set by President For Week of Oct. 6

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt today proclaimed the week beginning Oct. 6 as Fire Prevention Week and urged officials and civic leaders in every state to "encourage the study of ways and means" to eliminate fire hazards.

The text of the proclamation follows:

"Whereas disastrous and destructive fires annually take an enormous toll of human life and property and disrupt the orderly course of business productivity; and

"Whereas it is the duty of every citizen to aid in the prevention of such fires as far as possible: and

"Whereas such fires can largely be prevented by the exercise of proper care and the use of appropriate fire prevention measures; and

"Whereas it is highly desirable that the attention of the people be directed to the necessity for the prevention of such fires;

"Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and designate the week beginning October 6, 1935, as Fire Prevention Week, and I particularly urge state and municipal officials, civic and commercial organizations, school authorities, the clergy, and the press to emphasize the danger of and needless waste caused by fire and to encourage the study of ways and means whereby fire hazards and the disastrous consequences of fire may be prevented as far as possible."

Africa Is Urged as Big Market

A nation badgered by domestic surpluses and plowing-under restrictions was told today to look to African markets to help restore a normal business and agricultural condition.

Carl Buschman, one-time African trader, who has studied African conditions, asserted that the potentialities of these foreign markets is going unrealized. In his possession he has letters from African consuls urging the development of American reciprocal trade—clear evidence to him that America has failed to exploit all export opportunities.

Africa is a potential market, he said, for cotton cloth, apples, potatoes, other farm products and a vast quantity of industrial goods.

In Hard Straits

New England industry, in particular, is in hard straits today simply because it has lacked bold and courageous leadership in its trade outlook, Mr. Buschman asserted. To revive their economic life from the present lethargy caused by poor leadership, New England and America must drop their provincial "Buy American" philosophy and revive the spirit of commercial pioneering that New England knew a century ago, he declared.

In French West Africa alone, Mr. Buschman said, American export of unbleached cotton dropped from 16,628 yards in 1928 to but 1204 yards in 1934.

Cotton manufacturers, who took immediate issue with Mr. Buschman, declared that government restrictions by the old NRA and the present processing tax are responsible for the great drop in these export figures. These strictures have raised American costs giving England a competitive advantage, they contend.

Mr. Buschman declared that some of the earliest cotton exported to South Africa came from America and that cotton is still known in many localities as "Mericani," a native slang expression for American cotton. He said that American production methods are superior to any other country in the world, and so should be able to compete with other nations.

Russel T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, asserted that cotton manufacturing in England is just as efficient as in America. England can sell its cotton at lower prices than America, he argued, because its standard of living—its wage payments—are lower.

The National Textile Export Association, he added, keeps in constant touch with possibilities of cotton exports, but has for the same reasons not yet considered development of a large African market as feasible.

Well Invested

In South America, American capital is well invested and American merchants are on the spot to catch business, Mr. Buschman pointed out. He cited Great Britain and Japan as following this business policy all over the globe and re-emphasized that American tradesmen must do likewise. And he especially advocated Africa for this development.

"Africa is a vast potential market," he declared. "The native is just beginning to appreciate and demand the products of western civilization and the countries who first establish trade houses in Africa will be the ones to reap the harvest that is sure to come. With 150,000,000 natives, Africa is always a potential market."

Elliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who has talked with Mr. Buschman, admitted that foreign trade is of great importance to the future American industry. "But we cannot rush into such a program," he declared. "It is one of those things that is perfectly sound but must come by evolution."

Increased Apple Crop

Walter Piper, of the State Department of Agriculture, was equally interested in the African trade possibilities. He referred to an increased apple crop in New England this year as a sign that growers will be looking for new markets.

Some 50 years ago, he recalled, apples were shipped in large quantities to South America together with ice. The ice trade has fallen off since that time and the apple market has been allowed to dwindle.

Some places in South America grow apples now, he said, and expressed the possibility that apples could eventually be grown in Africa.

Longshoremen Meet

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Preliminary to a wage scale discussion, 200 delegates to a session of the International Longshoremen's Association met and organized here Sept 16.

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New Deal's Policy Demands Revision for Constitution

(Continued from Page 1)

after the Schechter case decision, Mr. Roper did not attempt to offer a specific constitutional amendment.

But he left no doubt as to the direction in which he believed it would be proposed, any more than did Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Roper almost echoed Mr. Roosevelt's own words, at the famous press conference, when he said that under certain conditions the constitutional issue was "a question that must be answered during the next decade if our present economic and governmental system is to endure."

Kernel of Contention

The kernel of Mr. Roper's contention was embodied in the following paragraph:

"Our economic and social system has grown so vast, complicated, interrelated and sensitive that it can no longer maintain a continuity of stability and sound structural growth unless methods and procedures are provided for treating it comprehensively as one interrelated system rather than to allow its broad scope of actions to be controlled separately and in segmentary fashion.

"As far as commerce and business are concerned state lines have now largely vanished."

Mr. Roper's address came at the end of Constitution Day and was in large part an answer to Republican attacks on the New Deal, including the address by former President Hoover, and Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Fletcher had quoted Abraham Lincoln as urging that the Constitution "become the political religion of the nation."

Also Quotes Lincoln

Mr. Roper quoted from Lincoln, also. He asserted that the Emancipator believed in a "living" Constitution, and cited Lincoln's defense of his own extralegal acts as follows:

"I felt that measures, otherwise unconstitutional, might become lawful by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the nation. Right or wrong, I assumed this ground and now avow it."

Mr. Roper said that opposition disagreement with the Roosevelt program "is natural and to be expected." But he charged that "true party responsibility is evaded when opposition seeks to cloak unconstitutional charges as the chief ground of generalized criticism."

"In the far-reaching program that President Roosevelt found necessary to initiate and execute within a remarkably short period of time," he continued, "complete definition and development of all methods and procedures were not possible."

Mistakes to Be Expected

"It is also true that under such circumstances administrative mistakes were to be expected. It was also to be expected that such issues and such mistakes would become the objects of criticism, but it is highly improper that they should be grossly distorted so as to bring them within the category that some call 'unconstitutional actions and procedures.' . . .

"We are faced also with the vital related question as to whether the Federal Government, if a far more complex, interrelated and nationally homogenous economic and social system demands consistent national treatment, will be able to maintain that broad stewardship necessary to meet this greater challenge? . . .

Marshall Shows Adaptability

"Marshall's words 'to be adapted to the various crises of human affairs' reflect the absolute necessity for the vital living character of the Constitution. It reflects an adaptability and flexibility without which this nation could not have progressed and endured.

"If conditions once again decree that the people should have an opportunity to express their will with respect to giving their government necessary scope and authority to deal with grave, disrupting peacetime emergencies, and to maintain the stability secured through arduous recovery efforts, who can righteously say that such a procedure is not fully in accord with traditionally established principles of American Government? . . .

"The interstate commerce clause of the Constitution was fully sufficient to meet the situation for the first quarter century.

"But even before the Civil War inadequacy in certain respects was met through liberal interpretations of the clause by the Supreme Court . . . without the greater impetus of liberal construction and application given by Marshall to the commerce clause, there would have been such a narrow authoritative base that many of our most beneficial laws probably could not have withstood the constitutional challenges brought into courts by those vested interests who wished to maintain an archaic status quo irrespective of the demands for inexorable changes and the general welfare.

"My friends, the Constitution was never intended to create a situation in which the Federal Government would be called upon to save the nation in a national emergency and then, because of greatly changed conditions, be unable to exercise a scope of action broad enough to meet the challenge."

Odd Fellows Leader Advocates Court For Disputes of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 18—The only thing that stands between the world and universal peace is the lack of an intelligent co-operation among the nations, in the opinion of United States Senator Marvel Mills Logan (D) of Kentucky, Past Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

"War could be abolished through the intelligent co-operation of nations of the world, if that co-operation were honest and sincere," Senator Logan said in an address before the 111th annual Sovereign Grand Lodge convention of his order here last night. "International controversies could be settled through a tribunal set up by such co-operation," he added.

Senator Logan declared that Odd Fellows had always stood for friendship, love and truth. These, he held, were the best safeguards against war.

Park P. Deans, of Richmond, chairman of the Virginia State Industrial Commission, was elected grand sire and commander-in chief of the order for the coming year, succeeding Representative William A. Pittinger, of Duluth; and George E. Hirshman, an attorney of Crown Point, Ind., was elected deputy grand sire, succeeding Mr. Deans, thus taking his place in line with the top rank among Odd Fellows next year. J. Edward Croh, of Baltimore, was elected grand secretary; William H. Cox, of Marysville, Ky., grand treasurer, and Edgar B. Pohlman, of Baltimore, assistant secretary.

New York City was chosen for the 1936 convention.

Veteran Cost of Year Set at $760,000,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Veterans administration officials calculated today that the Government is spending in the neighborhood of $760,000,000 this year on war veterans and their dependents, compared with an outlay of $581,988,000 the first year after passage of the 1933 Economy Act.

Many savings made under the Economy Act have been wiped out by Congress and executive orders, though one of more than $100,000,000 annually was shown to be intact. It is the result of denying compensation to World War veterans who have non-service-connected disabilities but are not entirely incapacitated by them.

Questioned as to whether the next Congress would be asked to restore this class of benefits, American Legion officials here expressed doubt that their national convention in St. Louis next week would make such a request. They predicted the convention would concentrate on recommendations for immediate payment of the bonus and for the care of veterans' widows and orphans.

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High Views on Constitution

By the Associated Press

SOME salient sentences from addresses by prominent men on Constitution Day follow:

Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce: "The right of amendment is the heartbeat of our constitutional system. It is the one means by which the people themselves have the right and duty to change and adapt the fundamental laws to permit and assure national progress. To thwart or inhibit this right would mean to choke the flow of democracy's blood stream."

Former President Hoover: "In our country, abdication of its responsibilities and powers by Congress to the Executive, the repudiation by the Government of its obligations, the centralization of authority into the Federal Government at the expense of local government, the building up of huge bureaucracies, the coercion or intimidation of citizens, are the same sort of first sapping of safeguards of human rights that have taken place in other lands."

Elbert D. Thomas, Democratic Senator from Utah: "Whenever in the history of our country men have carried on a political campaign on a slogan like 'Let's stand by the Constitution,' it has been and is today proof positive that real issues are not available."

Col. Theodore Roosevelt: "Watch well the changes that political tinkers may attempt, lest under the guise of aiding you they steal your liberties. This Constitution is your heritage."

Justin Miller, special assistant to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings: "Our task in protecting, upholding and defending the Constitution is a double one; to strive constantly to carry out its mandates and to strive, when need arises, to adapt it in accordance with new conditions . . ."

Frederick Steiwer, Republican Senator from Oregon: "In subtle method and furtive approach the New Deal excels. In candor, in consistent purpose and in fulfillment of promises it suffers by comparison."

Albert C. Ritchie, former Democratic Governor of Maryland: "If the Executive takes over the function of the Legislature, the end is dictatorship. We do not want dictatorship in this country."

Frank N. Belgrano Jr., commander of the American Legion: "The Constitution must and shall be kept out of politics."

James M. Beck, former Solicitor General: "If a temporary emergency can be regarded as any justification for violation of the Constitution, then the Constitution is little more than a 'scrap of paper'."

Charles Solomon, Socialist Leader, advocating constitutional changes: "No national new economic deal is possible under the Federal Constitution as it now stands."

Henry P. Fletcher, Republican National Committee chairman: "The philosophy and practices of the New Deal are utterly foreign to the letter and spirit of the Constitution."

William E. Borah, Republican Senator from Idaho: "If we look alone to the attitude and action of governments, the friends of peace might well despair. But if we consult the wishes and deep desires of the people, there is just ground for hope. . . . Those who serve the cause of constitutional government serve the cause of peace and serve the cause of civilization."

Railroads Divided on Issue Of Radio Service for Trains

Do travelers on American railroads want radio reception in Pullman club and lounge cars?

Most of the big carriers have decided that they do, especially when big events are occurring or when favorite programs are being radiocast. A few railroads, however, still insist that their patrons regard loud speakers as a nuisance, and they have persistently refused to equip even their crack trains with receiving sets.

In the latter category are the three largest eastern roads, the New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania. Their officials frankly admit that they have an agreement among themselves not to equip any of their trains with radios except for an occasional big event like a national election or World Series game.

Not even for President Roosevelt's recent address to the Young Democrats, directed to their Milwaukee convention but broadcast over national hookups, would these roads install radios. An observer traveling eastward on one of their best trains on that night—a train that had barber, valet and maid service and even a train secretary to take dictation—noting the absence of a radio set, asked the Pullman conductor why.

The conductor was most apologetic. The only reason he could give was that the higher-ups had so ordained. The question was later put to the general passenger agent of the road, and he was somewhat more explicit in his replies although not much more satisfactory—for the rule exists and apparently it is going to remain.

Polls taken among passengers as to whether they wanted to hear radio programs while en route, said that official, who prefers to remain unnamed, resulted in more persons saying "no" than "yes." Where some persons might like to be entertained in the club cars, he said, the polls revealed that more would rather get away from the din of loudspeakers. On the other hand, on days of World Series games or on election nights, he admitted, the popular demand for radio reports has led the road to install temporary receivers.

President Roosevelt's last radio speech, he asserted, was not regarded as being important enough to require these special installations.

"Isn't the cost the real reason for your agreement?" this official was asked, after it was pointed out that many other railroads, especially those traversing the western country, have had their better trains with radios for many years.

"Well, yes," he replied, "that was one consideration. The radio manufacturers have tried to sell us the equipment, and they claim it can be made to work. Of course, the cost is quite great for a big road like ours with so many trains. And we still think radio reception on trains is not as yet a complete success. Some of our officials have had radios in their private cars, and they say the interfering noise is more often than not louder than the programs. For example, between New York and Washington you can practically hear no radio at all."

One of this same railroad's subsidiaries, which operates in the West, is equipped with radio and has been for some years. The official explained that reception out there is more satisfactory, and that people traveling over the greater western distances are more insistent upon having radio as a relief from the greater tedium of longer journeys.

Further inquiry reveals that many of the smaller lines in the East, especially in New England, are employing radio with a fair degree of satisfatcion; that railroad men are divided among themselves as to both the efficacy and the demand for radio aboard trains, the trainmen boosting for it but the higher officials being opposed; and that most of the railroads with radios in their club cars (notably the Chesapeake & Ohio, which has absolutely refused to enter into any antiradio agreement) are thoroughly satisfied that it is desired and appreciated by their passengers.

From the Association of American Railways headquarters in Washington, it was learned that engineers of its telephone and telegraph section have pursued active researches into the possibilities of utilizing ultra-short wave radio for cab-to-caboose communications on freight trains. The matter of radios aboard passenger trains, however, is left to the individual choice of the carrier, it was said.

It was the Canadian National Railways which really pointed the way in the matter of radio aboard trains. It started to install them nearly 10 years ago, placing young radio amateurs aboard to operate the equipment and satisfy the passengers' program choices. It tried out individual earphone sets plugged into each seat at first, but discarded this in favor of one loud speaker. If anyone protests and doesn't wish to leave the car, the radio is shut off—and no reports have been received yet over any serious differences between passengers on the subject.

[A Wedenesday Radio Comment Feature]

Kidnaping Verdict Upset

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Sept. 18 (AP)—The second conviction under Florida's "Lindbergh law" which provides the death penalty for kidnaping for ransom was reversed yesterday by the Supreme Court. The court held the Holmer County affair was an armed robbery and not kidnaping, and that the trial judge erred in not pointing out to the jury the difference in the two crimes.

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Former Senator Reed Longs For Liberties of Buggy Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 18—The "horse and buggy days," back to which President Roosevelt recently intimated the Supreme Court NRA decision carried the United States, would be welcomed by another Democrat, James A. Reed, former Senator of Missouri.

Mr. Reed doesn't want the horses and buggies. But he would like to see, he said last night at the Chicago Stadium where he shared the spotlight with Col. Frank Knox in closing the city's Constitution Day celebration, the return of liberty, and other advantages which, he said, were found more abundantly in the past generation.

Nonpartisan in Character

The Stadium program, including, besides the addresses of Mr. Reed and Colonel Knox, a historic pantomimic pageant "The Land of Liberty," climaxed an effort to make the people of Chicago "Constitution conscious."

Col. Robert R. McCormick, Chicago Tribune publisher, militant New Deal foe, chairman of the Stadium program, said: "We are here tonight because we see our rights jeopardized by a movement, financed with billions of dollars from the federal treasury, that seeks to replace our Republic with a dictatorship, our Constitution with the whim of an officeholder."

The activities succeeded in making the nation's fundamental document a by-word among laymen who previously were vague as to whether or not it was just a battleship. But they also caused much putting of tongues in cheeks among those identified as Administration Democrats who regarded with skepticism the claims for "nonpartisan" motives. Some referred to the goings on as "nonpartisan-anti-New-Deal."

Mr. Reed, although a Democrat, and although he campaigned wholeheartedly for Mr. Roosevelt, recently split with the President and is now an admitted foe of the New Deal.

Roosevelt Democrats were conspicuous by their absence in all the city's Constitution Day festivities.

Road to Dictatorship

Colonel Knox, Chicago publisher and a contender in the unofficial Republican presidential nomination race, balanced the partisan scales with Mr. Reed but also found it consistent to find fault with the powers-that-be in Washington.

"The thing of importance which I seek to stress in both the case of the NRA and that of the AAA," he said, "is the direction in which both these economic measures seek to travel. It is along a road already blazed in dictator-ruled countries abroad."

Two Citadels of Liberty

America and the British Commonwealth, he insisted, are the only "citadels of liberty" left among the powerful nations of the civilized world, and this country therefore, he said, has a responsibility in fighting to preserve constitutional liberty for the whole world.

"There is nothing in recent European experience, he held, which provides the slightest warrant for experiment here with political and economic systems which are repugnant and in violation of the principles of our American Constitution."

Mr. Reed pointed out that "in this old horse and buggy age other doctrines had been enunciated, among them this: that all men are created equal and endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights and that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Will of Will Rogers Admitted to Probate

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18 (AP)—Judge Arthur Keetch admitted to probate Sept. 16 the last will and testament of Will Rogers, actor-humorist, killed in an arctic plane crash.

No official estimate of the actor's estate has yet been made. A routine statement gave the value as "in excess of $10,000." It has been unofficially reported, however, that the estate would approximate $2,500,000.

Mrs. Betty Blake Rogers, the widow, was willed her husband's entire estate.

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League Awaits Italy's Reply On Proposals for Compromise

(Continued from Page 1)

maximum and should have reason to be satisfied, provided security is established; and it does not seem in League circles that he should greatly care whether that security is established by his own troops or by collective efforts. Moreover there is financial advantage in placing the responsibility on others. Only considerations of prestige can overweigh this advantage.

Again Italy profits enormously by territorial concessions in the south and east. What is in mind is understood to be Danakil and Ogaden. The Negus of Ethiopia would be placated by the compensation of corridors to the seat at Zeila and Djibouti across British and French territory.

Stabilizing of Monies Gains Headway With League Council Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 18—While Geneva is waiting for word from Rome where the ministers are meeting, the League is pursuing other tasks.

The Council welcomed its new members—Roumania and Ecuador—and felicitated Poland on its re-election.

Mounting tariffs and general monetary instability occupied attention as the Council adopted a report of its Economic Committee urging immediate action for stabilization of currencies.

It is understood that French financial and commercial experts are awaiting the arrival of the United States Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau Jr., to begin stabilization and tariff talks.

Financial reports showed that the Austrian situation is improving, the Hungarian situation stationary and the Bulgarian situation difficult.

Dr. Willem van Lanschot of Holland reported improvement, though the movement is irregular and calling for united efforts to overcome the crisis.

The commission urged removal of obstacles to international trade, stressing everybody's personal interest in the re-establishment of circulation.

Georges Bonnet, French Minister of Commerce, announced France's readiness to join a general international move for stabilization of monies.

The League's High Commissioner for Refugees, James McDonald, has expounded the situation of German refugees and the Norwegian suggestion for centralization of relief work is being studied.

Settlement of the Assyrians of Iraq in Syria was advanced. After the British monetary offer, the League must still find the balance of funds, but the scheme is being prepared.

Protection of children will be the subject of the Balkanic Conference to be held shortly.

Assurances were given that the problem of exchange of prisoners between Bolivia and Paraguay will be solved.

Haile Selassie Sends Thousands to Reinforce Italian Somaliland Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 18 — Emperor Haile Selassie is working night and day to put a formidable army on his southern front against Italian Somaliland. Scores of thousands of feudal troops from the Sidamo district in the southwestern part of the Empire are moving by forced marches east to reinforce the main southern army. Some troops are mounted on mules. Others are afoot.

The movement of soldiers is so great that all normal transportation in that part of the land is suspended. Ras Desta, the Emperor's son-in-law, who is one of six leading princes and Governor of Sidamo, will leave this week in time to assemble and direct the army as soon as it reaches the front.

The only Red Cross unit yet prepared, consisting of Americans and English, will also leave this week for the south, instead of going direct to the northern front as at first planned.

The noted chief, Enlageeb Samantar,—who until a year ago lived in Italian Somaliland, then revolted and fled to Ethiopia as an implacable foe of the whites—has been authorized by the Emperor to mobilize for the southern army a contingent of Somali nomads. Samantar enjoys great prestige among the Muslims, commands the allegiance of 20 sub-chiefs and can collect 20,000 loyal followers.

This energetic strengthening of the south does not mean that the north is neglected. The battle line against Eritrea is already so well manned that the commander, Ras Kassa, an old war veteran and near relative of the great emperor, Menelik, has stated that he wishes no more soldiers now.

The common people are very impatient and eager to begin the attack, confident that Ethiopia's borders will be extended to the sea both north and south.

Huey Long's Bodyguards Relate Story of Shootings

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 18 (AP)—Two of Senator Huey P. Long's bodyguard told a coroner's jury here Sept. 16 that they had shot Dr. C. A. Weiss Jr. after he had fired the shot that killed Senator Long. The first to give such testimony was Joe Messina, favorite bodyguard of the late Senator. He was followed by Murphy Roden.

The coroner's jury returned a routine verdict briefly describing the form of Dr. Weiss's demise. Under Louisiana law in such cases a jury does not fix blame but leaves any further action to the prosecutor and grand jury.

Elite of Ethiopia

Wardour Films, London

Chieftains in Full Regalia

Some of Those on Whom Emperor Haile Selassie Must Depend When His Country Feels Menaced

British Ships Go To Mediterranean As 'Precaution'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 18—While it is emphasized that the question of military sanctions has not arisen at Geneva and cannot arise except as part of the collective action of the whole League, significant precautionary movements of important units of British fleet have taken place.

The news comes today that the Hood, the Renown and three ships of the Second Cruiser Squadron have arrived at Gibraltar, together with six ships of the Sixth Destroyer Flotilla. Four other destroyers arrived there Monday.

The British Admiralty announced today that the usual autumn maneuvers of the British Navy in the North Sea had been indefinitely postponed because the main fighting units of the navy are now in the Mediterranean. The maneuvers off Scotland are, therefore, extremely uncertain, an Admiralty spokesman added, and may not be held at all, "in view of the circumstances."

The main part of the Mediterranean Squadron is at Alexandria and Port Said, where it is expected to remain till it goes for its annual exercises off the Greek coast.

It is stated that the Greek Government has already been notified, as usual, that the fleet will visit Argostoli, Corfu and Navarino between Sept. 25 and Oct. 15.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 18 — Reports published in the United States to the effect that Premier Pierre Laval of France had pledged the French Navy to aid the British in the event of an Italian attack are discredited here.

Although the Ministry of Foreign Affairs refrained from issuing a formal denial, an authorized government spokesman stated that such reports are as unfounded as the assertions published in Paris that Premier Laval has definitely disavowed any and all sanctions against Italy.

Hope to Avoid Extremes

Government circles in Paris point to the conclusion of Premier Laval's speech before the League Assembly as the correct answer to all such contradictory rumors. His declaration that France would not seek to avoid its obligations under the Covenant is emphasized as an essential part of the entire address. At the same time, however, it is admitted that the French Government still hopes that any eventual sanctions can be restricted to minor "moral" and economic measures which would not cause the Italo-Ethiopian conflict to spread to Europe.

Press Nearly Unanimous

The French press, on the other hand, today cries out in chorus against the prospect of sanctions. Except for papers of the Left, editorial opinion continues to demand more specific promises from England that it will defend the Covenant as zealously in Central Europe as the counterpart of French support for sanctions against Italy. In responsible circles, however, it is realized that it is virtually vain to hope for anything more specific than Sir Samuel Hoare's affirmations before the League Assembly finis.

Much interest attached, however to the announcement in Paris that the new cruiser Gloire was ready to be launched at Bordeaux. The date of the launching is set for Sept. 28. The Gloire is the fourth in the new series of six cruisers of 7600 tons each.

English Ships Patrol Mediterranean Waters; 'Precautionary Move'

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Between 125 and 150 British warships today patrolled the Mediterranean in movements which authoritative quarters frankly labeled as "precautionary."

British officials, however, were quick to deny there was anything provocative in Britain's action in assembling this fleet during the present strained relations between Italy and Ethiopia, especially in view of the presence of numerous Italian men-of-war in ancient Rome's "Mare Nostrum."

Subjects of the British crown today received their first intimation of the extensive naval movements of which the American public has known for several days. The British were kept in ignorance of the fleet transfer through a voluntary censorship by the British press.

The Admiralty persisted in describing the ship movements as "routine," and "in accordance with previous arrangements."

A Downing Street official asserted there is nothing to justify any assumption that the Mediterranean maneuvers were being made in anticipation of an outbreak of Anglo-Italian hostilities.

The bulk of the home fleet which is not actually in the vicinity of the Suez Canal — the vital channel through which all Italian forces and war equipment has passed—has been quietly assembled at Gibraltar to act as a backstop to the Mediterranean fleet.

The fleet's present position takes it well to the east of the Narrows between Sicily and Africa, which naval strategists consider the weakest link in the steamer lane through the Mediterranean.

At the same time the Admiralty Harbor at Gibraltar has been protected with a boom defense and the southern entrance to the Admiralty Harbor has been barred to ships.

Finland's Claim Against Britain Loses at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 18—After years of inconclusive discussion, the Council has at last decided to drop consideration of Finland's claim against Britain for compensation for Finnish ships used by Britain during the World War.

The claim of the Finnish Government against the United Kingdom has come before the Council on several occasions. For at least four years it has been making its appearance from time to time on the agenda.

Briefly, the British used Finnish vessels during the war, and it was held that compensation was still due.

"Threat of War"

The preliminary objection of the British to the discussion of such a question of debt by the Council was a doubt as to whether the shipowners had exhausted the means of recourse placed at their disposal by British law. The point was settled by arbitration in favor of Finland. Thereupon negotiations were entered into, which proved unsuccessful. Finland once more came before the Council under Article XI which speaks of circumstances affecting international relations and good understanding, but which is obviously meant to refer to the threat of war.

The British view was that the Finnish invocation of this article is abusive, and that it is not the business of the Council to turn itself into a debt-collecting court, assuming that there is any debt. The Council could not even begin to inquire into the merits of this commercial case, until the British contention that it has no competence under the Covenant was disposed of. Otherwise, there would be nothing to stop any nation with any sort of monetary claim from appealing to the Council, which was surely constituted for other purposes. As for the pretext that international relations and good understanding were affected, that was obviously inexact. Whatever the rights and wrongs of the commercial dispute between Finland and Great Britain may be, nobody would venture to affirm that they were going to war, or even going to be unfriendly.

Sympathetic as everybody is to Finland, and without prejudice to the justice of its claim, it was generally felt that Great Britain was acting in the interest of the League, in opposing the consideration of such a question. It would certainly be unfortunate were the agenda of the League to be cluttered up with this type of contention.

But it was suggested that an advisory opinion should be obtained from the World Court. This proposal was not acted upon, on the ground that the Council should be its own judge in what was put forward as a political matter; since the applicability of Article XI was a question of expediency and not of law.

The arguments of the British delegate were as follows:

Pecuniary questions must not be taken to threaten the good understanding between nations. The Covenant distinguishes between disputes likely to lead to a rupture and others. The great powers had a right to see that the Covenant was maintained as they had signed it. The Council had not been set up to discuss pecuniary claims. The Covenant must not be used for the purpose of resuscitating demands arising in the past. The Council's authority would not be increased if it were to deal at length with insignificant questions, rather than with its essential task which was the maintenance of peace.

Slide Covers Gorge Railroad

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 17 (AP)—Carving a huge hole in the American side of the Niagara gorge about two miles below Niagara Falls, a rock slide late last night buried the scenic railroad along the river's edge under piles of stone and dirt for 200 feet. The fall was estimated at about 5000 tons of rock.

Metals Display Their Styles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—The first section of a permanent metal products exhibit which will be a center for the metal and plastic industries has been established in International Building, Rockefeller Center, where the newest fashions in metal and metal-finished products, covering a wide range from door knobs to railroad cars, are on public view today.

The headquarters for the exhibits occupy the entire third floor of the building—a space of about 16,000 square feet. One of the features is an auditorium for meetings of firms related to the metal industry.

Designers who have distinguished themselves in the industrial world are represented in the 153 designs on display. A gas range, having a new safety panel, is the work of Walter Dorwin Teague, who designed the Ford exhibitions at the Chicago and San Diego fairs. This was said to have resulted in a 300 per cent increase in sales of gas stoves.

The exhibits include a "tamper-proof sales-slip register for use in retail stores, improved refrigerators, lighting fixtures, clocks, kitchen utensils, vacuum cleaners, air conditioning units, dishes and preparations for protecting metal surfaces from corrosion and fram creepage.

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Cor. Putnam Ave. (Ridgewood, Queens)
350 FULTON STREET
Corner Pearl Street
JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
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Brooklyn Again Plays Prominent Role in Flag Race

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For two successive years, the second-division Brooklyn Dodgers have played an important role in the National League pennant race. Last season they won two games from the New York Giants on the last two days of the race and were directly responsible for knocking that club out of first place. A few days ago, it was by beating the Dodgers that the Chicago Cubs were able to take possession of first place, a position which they hope to hold to the finish. Yesterday, the Brooklynites stopped the St. Louis Cardinals from gaining valuable ground in the race by winning the second game of a doubleheader from the champions, after dropping the first.

That recent Chicago series was, of course, unfortunate for the Dodgers as they lost four straight games and the club at the moment is struggling to hold fifth place in the standing. In fact, by splitting with the Cardinals yesterday, the Dodgers were able to go back into fifth position ahead of the Cincinnati Reds, who lost two games to the Phillies. But somehow, Brooklyn manages to get into the thick of the flag race about this time each season, although the Dodgers themselves have not been in the first division at this late stage of the race for several years.

Charlie Grimm's Cubs continued on their sensational spurt pennant-ward yesterday by making it two straight over the Giants by a 5-to-3 score. The Bruins have now won 14 straight games, equaling the Cardinal winning streak of last July. The victory put the leaders 2½ games ahead of the second-place Cardinals and 5½ in front of the third-place Giants.

Even though they are 5½ games behind, it would be unwise to predict that the Giants are definitely out of the pennant battle. It wasn't a great while ago that the Terrymen were in front of the pack with room to spare and everyone said they couldn't be caught. Then Terry's pitching staff failed him and it wasn't long before the Cardinals had forged ahead. Once again the "experts" predicted that no club would catch the hustling "Gashouse Gang." But again the experts were wrong. Now look at the Cubs. They appear firmly entrenched in first place, but who dares to say that they will remain there?

Two costly errors lost that game for the Giants yesterday. Hal Schumacher, after only two days of rest, pitched good baseball for the Terrymen for five innings, but had to be relieved in the sixth. In that inning the winners took the lead by scoring three runs; in the seventh they scored one more. Both rallies were helped along by errors by Joe Moore and Hank Leiber, two of Terry's regular outfielders. Larry French pitched all the way for Chicago and about the only trouble the Giants gave him was when Bill Terry hit a home run with Moore on base in the fifth inning.

In St. Louis, the Cardinals slipped half a game behind in the flag race when they were unable to keep the Dodgers from winning the second game of a doubleheader. After Jess Haines and Paul Dean had combined to clinch the opener, 4 to 2, the Cards called upon Dizzy Dean to save the second when the Brooklyn club threatened in the late innings, but Diz failed. Relieving Ed Heusser in the seventh inning with his mates leading by one run, Dizzy was pounded for four hits and three runs, enough to give the Dodgers the game, 8 to 7.

The Cubs have nine games remaining on their schedule, five of which come next week with the Cardinals at Sportsman's Park. A while ago, that series, from a Chicago standpoint, looked as if it might be bad news. Now, however, the Cubs appear to be much better equipped for the series than do the Cards. The sensational streak of the Cubs can be explained in one word—pitching. On the other hand, the Cards are having plenty of trouble with their staff. Ditto in regard to the Giants.

The Detroit Tigers were momentarily halted in their climb toward their second successive American League pennant, when Wes Ferrell of the Red Sox beat them for his twenty-fourth victory of the campaign. The Yankees defeated St. Louis, thereby cutting Detroit's lead to 8½ games.

It wasn't Hank Greenberg's fault that the Tigers didn't win yesterday. The big fellow smashed his thirty-sixth homer of the season over the left-field wall.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Sept. 18, 1910

BIG Ed Walsh was in top form as the Chicago Americans defeated the Boston Red Sox, 6 to 0, in the final game of the series between these two clubs. Walsh struck out six men and walked only one. Gandil's homer drove in two Chicago runs. The defeat dropped the Red Sox to fourth place.

Alabama Must Replace Many Star Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 18—With the opening of the Southeastern Conference football championship race of 1935 only a short time away, followers of the great gridiron game in that section of the country are busy assaying the chances of the various teams which will compete for the championship title held jointly by the University of Alabama and Tulane University last fall.

Starting with Alabama it does not look as if the college which won the New Year's game at Pasadena, Calif., the first of this year would be as powerful on the gridiron as it was in 1934. She has lost heavily by graduation and must replace three all-America players in the persons of Lee, tackle; Hutson, end, and Howell, halfback; but Coach Thomas has fine replacements for these men, and expects to have a better than average team.

Under a new coach, University of Tennessee should have another strong eleven. He is building his team around Dickens, who was a star last year as a sophomore. Louisiana State University also is starting the season under a new coach, Bernie Moore, who replaced Biff Jones as head coach. L. S. U. returns most of last year's men and has good replacements for those lost by graduation. Abe Mickal is their star back, a true triple threat.

A. P. I. Looks Good

Alabama Polytechnic Institute is looking forward to a much improved team over 1934. That team was composed almost entirely of sophomores, and near the end of the season were playing very fine football. Coach Megher is trying to uncover a passer, as Auburn was very weak in that department last year. In Gilbert, center, they have a potential all-America player.

Georgia is regarded as the dark horse of the conference. Due to injuries to keymen last year they did not show up so well. In Capt. John Bond and Co-Capt. John McKnight, Coach Mehre has two fine backs and the line is both big and fast.

Tulane is not expected to be as strong as last year due to the graduation of many fine football players. It has an advantage, however, in that it plays all of its Conference games at home. In Capt. Barney Mintz, Coach Ted Cox has a very fine player.

Georgia Tech More Promising

After several years of mediocre teams Coach Bill Alexander seems to have a more promising squad at Georgia Tech this year. They have been handicapped somewhat in their training by bad weather and numerous injuries. Hoot Gibson and Ed Jones, ends, and Capt. Bob Eubanks and Bud Lindsey, tackles, are the best men in their line. Jim Morgan, a sophomore, seems to be a real find. He is a well-built man who hits hard and learns very fast.

Vanderbilt is starting this season under a new coach, Ray Morrison, former coach at Southern Methodist University of Dallas, Texas. Coach Morrison is famed for his passing attack and is expected to stress this phase of the game at Vanderbilt. He will have to introduce a new system which will work a handicap on the showing of his team. However, he will have returning most of last year's team. Dick Plasman, a fine end and a consistent place kicker from almost anywhere inside of the 35-yard line, will be his best lineman. Much is expected of Jimmie Huggins, a back.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	93	52	.641
St. Louis	89	53	.627
New York	84	54	.609
Pittsburgh	82	63	.566
Brooklyn	62	78	.443
Cincinnati	64	82	.438
Philadelphia	60	81	.426
Boston	34	105	.245

Results Sept. 17

Pittsburgh 6, Boston 4.
Chicago 5, New York 3.
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 2.
Brooklyn 8, St. Louis 7 (7 innings).
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 2.
Philadelphia 1, Cincinnati 0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	90	50	.643
New York	81	58	.583
Cleveland	73	69	.514
Boston	72	71	.503
Chicago	70	70	.500
Washington	61	80	.433
St Louis	59	81	.421
Philadelphia	55	82	.401

Results Sept. 17

Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 3, Washington 1 (14 innings).
New York 4, St. Louis 3.
Boston 5, Detroit 4.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	56	38	.596
Missions	55	42	.567
Portland	54	43	.557
Seattle	48	47	.505
Los Angeles	49	48	.505
Oakland	47	51	.480
Sacramento	42	55	.433
Hollywood	35	62	.361

Results Sept. 17

Seattle 3, San Francisco 0.
Los Angeles 7, Sacramento 3.
Missions 5, Hollywood 2.
Oakland 12, Portland 2.

Bobby Jones Clips Par

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 18 (AP)—Robert T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., clipped a stroke off stiff par 70 yesterday at the Longmeadow Country Club. Jones, here on a business visit, played with Paul Runyan of White Plains, former P. G. A. champion, who turned in 71 on his first trip around the course, while Jones's 69 included par on every hole but the eleventh, where he holed a birdie three. Al Watrous and Mortie Dutra, both of Detroit, also played at Longmeadow yesterday.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Uncle Sam's Women Athletes

LESS than a year from now the women athletes of the world will be competing in the Olympic Games track and field meet for the various trophies and laurel wreaths which go to the victor in each of the events on their program. In 1932, when the games were held at Los Angeles, the representatives of the Stars and Stripes had no difficulty in winning the majority of the events, thus placing America at the top of the list in this section of the Xth Olympiad. And the individual star of the events was a young lady from Texas by the name of Babe Didrikson.

Since then Miss Didrikson has had a somewhat tempestuous athletic career, which has finally wound up in her taking part in professional golf exhibitions with Gene Sarazen. With her disqualified as a candidate for the 1936 team, the question naturally arose as to where Uncle Sam would find a woman athlete able to win one or two first places to make up for her loss. Up to a few months ago, the candidate for such honors had not appeared on the athletic horizon, but it looks as if she had given plenty of evidence at the United States women's track and field championship meet at Ohio Field, New York, last Saturday, that she had definitely arrived.

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Helen Stephens

Most Promising Star Yet

In fact, the young lady in question—Helen Stephens of Fulton, Mo.—gives promise of becoming one of the greatest of women track and field stars the world has yet seen. A powerfully-built girl of 17, she not only won two running championships and finished second in a field event, but she made a new world's record in one of the running events as well as a new American record in the other. Had it not been for a ruling that she could compete in only two track events, she might well have won the 50-meter dash as well as the 100 and 200, which she captured easily. She has had very little experience in championship competition, and when she has received more of the able coaching which she is now getting, plus the experience to be gained, she should make one of the finest one-woman track and field teams that has ever represented any country.

That Slow-Whistle Rule

One of the leading topics of discussion at the recent annual interpretation conference of the football rules, which was sponsored by the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Officials' Association at New York, was the so-called "slow whistle" clause, which was put in by the rules committee last winter. This change puts it up to the official to decide just when to blow his whistle with a view to giving a player who may have been stopped a chance to make a pass if his arms are free.

There did not seem to be any unanimity of opinion regarding just how the referees would interpret the ruling, some of those present claiming that the referee will be just as quick as ever to blow his whistle, and possibly a little quicker, while others thought they might be slower in some cases. Be that as it may, I have never favored the new ruling, as I believe that it will result in increasing injuries. It will also make the referee's duties all the harder without resulting in any material improvement in the game.

Missouri Valley Conference Increased to Seven Elevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18—With the circuit enlarged from five to seven teams, interest in the Missouri Valley Conference football race is increasing. University of Tulsa, which held several bigger teams scoreless last year, is now in the Valley fold, and many consider it a top flight contender from the start. Washburn College of Topeka, Kan., also is making its bow in the conference; but it does not have a formidable record like Tulsa's on which to base expectations.

Creighton of Omaha, which lost a dispute over title claims last season, is getting ready with a new coach, 20 lettermen and plenty of promising sophomores. Drake, which won two and lost two in the 1934 race, entertains greater hopes, but so do Oklahoma A. and M., of Stillwater, Okla., Washington University of this city, and Grinnell College.

Washington, which won the title dispute on a single victory last season, has prospects of making a more convincing showing. Coach James Conzelman sees reasons to be pleased with his backfield, which may be selected from Hudgens, Bukant, Zboyovski, Wagner, Wimberly, Blumberg and Droke. These boys in any desired combination are working the plays well and show a diversity of specialized talents. If the line can perform in a manner worthy of the backs, the Bears should win more than one conference game. According to the plan of the seven-member league, a team must play three conference games to be considered in the race. Washington opens against McKendree here Friday, Sept. 27.

Tulsa is looking to its veterans under Coach E. C. Henderson. The boys who carried the Oilers to victories over Oklahoma A. and M., Kansas State and Kansas, holding these three teams scoreless, may be expected to sustain this caliber of play. The enthusiasm will be freshened by a number of ambitious sophomores. Tulsa opens against the Edmond Teachers a week from Saturday.

At Drake Coach V. J. Green is working with 19 lettermen and a total of nearly 40 aspirants. Myron Ubl is expected to be the all-around offensive leader. Playing fullback, he will probably call the signals and do most of the pass throwing. Charles Orebaugh is looked upon as the speediest ball-carrying halfback. Three sophomores are frequently seen in the first-string line, Lester Sandstrom, end, and Walter Miller and Herbert Hedlund, guard and tackle, respectively. Veterans who should hold their line posts are Capt. George Mellinger at guard, William Pettit at center, Thomas McLaughlin at tackle and Jack Parisho at end.

Drake has lined up a staff of coaches from a variety of schools of play. Green, an Illinois man, is aided by Dan Toriello, quarterback for Purdue last year; Jack Benyon, star quarterback at Illinois, and William Goodwin, with a heritage of Minnesota methods. The Bulldogs open a week from Friday at Des Moines, receiving Central College.

Marchmont Schwartz, former star halfback at Notre Dame, is expected to change affairs somewhat at Creighton. He comes from a season as assistant coach at University of Chicago, and brings John Polisky, a former Irish teammate, as line coach. They are working with a large squad which includes 20 letter winners. Pat Holland, all-conference center, is heading the line candidates. Creighton receives St. Louis University at Omaha a week from Saturday in the initial contest.

Nearly 40 are preparing for the campaign at Grinnell under Coach L. L. Watt. One of the strongest lineups so far seen on the practice field displays five sophomores. They are Sampson and Schlotterback in the backfield, Howard, end, Wittrock, tackle, and Bates, guard. The lettermen on this combination are, Braddock and Bauer in the backfield; Klepfer, end; Grace, tackle; Trumbill, guard, and Fowler, center. Grinnell visits Michigan State at Lansing, Mich., Sept. 28, in a formidable opening engagement.

Coach A. A. Exendine is preparing the Oklahoma Aggies for their first encounter, an affair with Oklahoma City at Stillwater a week from Saturday. Coach E. E. Bearg will see his Washburn eleven in action at Topeka the day before against Baker and Emporia.

Dodgers Buy Eckhardt

DURHAM, N. C., Sept. 18 (AP)—Sale of Outfielder Oscar Eckhardt by the San Francisco Missions to the Brooklyn Dodgers means that possibly both the minor league batting leaders of 1935 will receive spring trials in the majors. Chester Laabs, sensational Fort Wayne infielder, has been sold to the Detroit Tigers. Latest official averages from the Pacific coast show Eckhardt batting .404, with the league season closing Sunday. He is the most likely candidate to top all minor league hitters for the year. Laabs is in line to lead the rookie batters, the decision resting on the figures shown by the final official averages compiled by the press bureau of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues here. Both winners will be presented with silver trophies, emblematic of their feats with the bat.

Marine Riflists Hold Lead

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 18 (AP)—The United States Marines held the lead throughout the national rifle team match yesterday, finishing the day with a score of 1876, followed by the U. S. Coast Guard team with 1846. The Washington National Guard team held third place with 1832 points, the California civilian team was close behind with 1831, and the United States Infantry team was in fifth place with 1830. The final stage of the match will be held on the 1000-yard range today. One thousand and thirteen teams of 10 men each are competing.

Round-Up of Liquor

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 18 (AP)—John K. Selleck, business manager of University of Nebraska athletics, yesterday said a special squad will be on guard at each football game of the 1935 schedule to confiscate liquor and remove intoxicated persons from the stands to a room beneath the stadium.

World Series Opens In American League City on October 2nd

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 (AP)—Unless the New York Yankees come through with a baseball upset, the world series will open in Detroit on Wednesday, Oct. 2.

This was decided yesterday at a meeting of representatives of five clubs still having a mathematical chance of victory in the two major leagues, with Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball, acting as chairman.

Normally, the 1935 series would open in the city winning the National League championship, but because of a large convention scheduled for St. Louis and the complicated championship race in the senior major league, it was decided to stage the opening in the American League city. Thus, the National League will have an opportunity to handle a sale of tickets, as it was figured that the championship might not be determined until the last day of the season, as it was a year ago.

The World Series schedule agreed upon provides that the first and second games will be played in the American League City, with games three, four and five in the home park of the National League champions. If games six and seven are needed, the teams will move back to the American League city. There will be no open dates for traveling unless the Yankees nose out the Tigers in the American League race.

The prices of tickets will be $6.60 for box seats, $5.50 for reserved grandstand, $3.30 for general grandstand, and $1.10 for bleachers, tax included. If the Cardinals triumph there will be an additional 1 per cent Missouri State tax added. Seats may be purchased in blocks of three; that is, for three games. No tickets for single games will be sold.

All games will start at 1:30 p. m. Standard Time. If rain forces a postponement the clubs will remain to play the game the next day, so the schedule will not be disrupted.

The question of commercial radiocasting, for which $100,000 was received last year, was left to Commissioner Landis for final decision.

In addition to arranging the schedule and other details, Commissioner Landis named players of four teams eligible to participate in the series—the Cardinals, Cubs and Giants in the National League and the Tigers in the American League.

Federal Loans Projected For Student Farm Groups

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Plans for lending money to finance agricultural student groups, outlined Sept. 16 by the farm administration, make it possible for organized groups of farm boys to grow crops or raise livestock under the direction of a vocational agricultural teacher, a county agent or other responsible leader.

The funds will be lent through the Production Credit Association operating in the county in which the project is located. The leader of the group will borrow the money as trustee for the boys, the note to be signed by the individual's parent or guardian, or by some responsible adult.

Syracuse Wins Opener

MONTREAL, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Syracuse Chiefs, conquerors of the circuit champions 12 times in 22 games during the regular season, turned back the Montreal Royals in the opening game of the final round of the International League playoffs last night as they came from behind to take a 7-to-6 decision.

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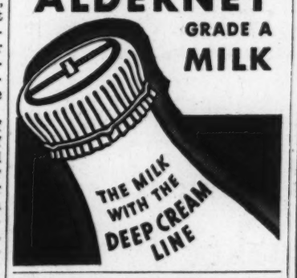

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Ten Guesses (91)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes; 88 had more than doubled in population in the decade.
2—Yes; he lent it to John Stuart Mill, whose servant girl consigned the "paper littering the desk" to the flames. When Carlyle heard the tragic news, he did not speak a word for several days; then he stoically set about rewriting the entire book.
3—Yes; it is 2300 miles long, and its nearest rival, the Danube, is 1725 miles in length. "Volga" comes from a Russian word meaning "great."
4—Yes; it is estimated that 3,000,000,000,000 tons of coal remain unmined in the United States, or more than 120 times the amount mined to date.
5—No; the "Little Corporal" was five feet, six and one half inches tall.
6—Yes; in 954 languages and dialects.
7—Yes; it is 621-1000 of a mile.
8—Yes.
9—Yes; see Col. 4:14.
10—No; change "whom" to "who"—the subject of "was."

Sporting Around the Hub

Novel Ski Jumping in Boston Garden

THE Boston Garden plans to inaugurate a first annual indoor Ski Tournament and Winter Carnival, to run three days, Dec. 5, 6 and 7. In conjunction with the skiing will be a huge exposition of all things pertaining to winter sports in the adjoining exposition hall.

A variety of sport competitions will surround the ski program, although the ski slide, 75 feet in height, with real snow covering, is the feature. Many of the most prominent ski jumpers have shown marked interest in the construction plans, and are enthused. One entry filed is scheduled to exhibit a somersault on the jump of 200 feet in length.

Joe Lynch Reception—Although he did not win the national amateur golf championship, home club members from Blue Hill greeted Joe Lynch at the South Station yesterday in honor of his having survived to the semifinals at Cleveland. The gathering of friends, recruited by Benjamin Morse, club president, gave him an informal banquet at the Copley Plaza. More elaborate honors are planned later.

Series Ends Tomorrow—The Red Sox close their 1935 series with the league-leading Detroit Tigers tomorrow by playing a single game at Fenway Park, starting at 3 o'clock. Bob "Lefty" Grove will probably pitch for the locals, if Manager Joe Cronin doesn't decide at the last minute to use one of his rookies, possibly Stewart Bowers. The veteran right-hander, Alvin Crowder, is scheduled to pitch for the champions.

Hoppe Still at Top—Willie Hoppe has been excelling at 18.2, 18.1 and three-cushion billiards for years and years, and yet he still ranks with a limited few at the top. He is exhibiting this week with Kinrey Matsuyama, Japanese expert, at the Twentieth Century Billiard Parlor in Boston. They can be counted upon for an interesting display of what to do with billiard balls on billiard tables.

Cochrane Night a Success—Gordon (Mickey) Cochrane, successful Detroit manager, heard more about Gordon (Mickey) Cochrane during the home-town dinner in his honor at Bridgewater last night than he knew about himself. Fortunately Mickey needs no larger size hat when people shower praise of and at him.

Braves Reorganization—According to a statement from C. F. Adams, who holds controlling interest in the Boston Braves, reorganization and complete refinancing of the club was decided upon at a meeting of the board of directors at the offices of Mr. Adams yesterday. A plan will be submitted to stockholders early in October. Sufficient funds to accomplish the plan were pledged by those present at the meeting and all stockholders will be offered an opportunity to join on similar terms.

Redskins Play Tonight—The Boston Redskins will play a game under floodlights at Cooney Field, Beverly, tonight against the Nighthawks. The game is listed for 8 o'clock and will be played under the auspices of the Earl T. Wardell Post No. 12, American Legion Drum Corps. The corps will play during the evening, and an exhibition drill and full-dress rehearsal will be given by the White Crusaders of Beverly.

Field Day at Fenway—During the intermission between games of the Red Sox-Yankee doubleheader at Fenway Park Sunday, competition for the players of each team will be held in the following five events: 75-yard dash, relay race, circling the bases, fungo hitting and accurate throwing by the catchers. The idea was promoted by Owner Tom Yawkey of the Sox.

Booth Betrays Secret Of Small College Team

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 18 (AP)—Albert J. Booth Jr., better known as Albie, former Yale football star, declared yesterday, small colleges will continue to subsidize athletes as long as they need to increase enrollments through publicity from winning teams.

To get a winning team, Booth said in an address before a luncheon club, small colleges must pay their athletes. He declared Chick Meehan, now Manhattan's coach, paid football players $15.50 a week in addition to room and board when he was coach at New York University.

Rochester in Hockey

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 18 (AP)—Rochester was granted a franchise in the International Hockey League late yesterday afternoon, and started plans immediately for installation of a freezing plant within a week. The status of Pittsburgh remained unchanged, and "will not be decided on for two or three days." Addition of both Rochester and Pittsburgh means the hoped-for eight-team league.

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New York Utility Attempts to Stop City Plant Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—The Public Works Administration moved today to open the way for construction of municipal power plants under the $4,000,000,000 works program.

Private power companies have sought to delay the construction by instigating court proceedings on the basis of contracts entered into between PWA and towns planning to build their own plants. Henceforth, it was announced by PWA, contracts will not be required. In lending cities 55 per cent of the cost of their power projects and accepting bonds as collateral, the PWA, it was explained, would in reality be "buying" the bonds.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Continuing its offensive against Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's plan for public competition to lower consumer electric rates in New York City, on which a referendum has been authorized for the November election, the Consolidated Gas Company today drew more of the Mayor's fire against "power trust traps" when it faced him with a court order requiring the city to show cause why it should not be restrained from putting the power issue up to the voters.

This latest development in the fight of the utility monopoly to defeat the LaGuardia "cheaper power" program takes the form of two suits. One is an order obtained from Supreme Court Justice Samuel H. Hofstadter and returnable on Sept. 24, designed to prevent the Board of Elections from putting the power issue question on the November ballot.

The other was brought by the Edison Company itself against the Mayor, the comptroller and other city officials to prevent the spending or advancing of city money in connection with the referendum or from taking any action whatever under the local referendum law as injurious to its interests as a taxpayer.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Stevedore"

INTRODUCING the Drama of the Left, the New Theater Players of Boston presented "Stevedore," by Paul Peters and George Sklar, at the Repertory Theater, last night.

The movement which is represented in Boston by this group is widespread. It marks a vital and a significant trend in the theater. It is strongly entrenched in New York, and it embraces 350 theaters in the United States, allied in the New Theater League.

It stands for a drama based on fundamental, social and economic problems of the time. During the nineteen-twenties the English-speaking theater dealt mainly in adultery and murder mystery. To a considerable exent it tends to continue along the same lines. But these are the nineteen-thirties. We have had a major economic upheaval. For large numbers of the population there are issues more important than the petty sins of idle people.

The New Theater League of course must face the charge of propaganda. It must be prepared to hold up its end in the old debate of propaganda vs. art. In the meantime it goes on its way exposing social and economic injustices. To condemn it as "red" accomplishes nothing. The abuses of which it complains remain. If the drama can bring them to people's attention it may help toward a peaceful solution of serious problems. Thus it will serve a useful social purpose. If this drama at the same time is artistically sound, its social service will not impair its artistic value.

Certainly "Stevedore" cannot be dismissed as "red propaganda." It has two main theses—the cruelty of racial persecution in the South, and the necessity for white and Negro workers to organize in order to win decent wages and conditions. These theses are both well within constitutional prescriptions.

As a play "Stevedore" is well constructed. The characters are well drawn and the piece moves steadily toward a loogical conclusion. Only superficially is it melodramatic. Essentially it is a folk play, vital and alive in its revelations and its implications.

The performance last night was good by semi-professional standards. The Negroes, some of whom have appeared in professional productions, easily ran away with the acting honors. Messrs. Silvera, Crosson and Mason and Miss Johnson were outstanding. The settings were well done. Smoothness and a better pace will no doubt come with further performances. L. A. S.

Grace Horne's Galleries

COMMENCING the season with the policy of showing the work of young and promising artists, Grace Horne's Galleries display some interesting pictures. Two exhibitors are making their debuts in Boston; one in water color, the other in oils.

Herbert Barnett's oils give evidence at once of foreign travel, attention to contemporary French masters and a fine appreciation of their particular contribution in the use of pigment and its application to design. The canvases fall into wide range of handling, revealing that the young painter is experimenting and learning rapidly. Uneven in character, all the pictures arouse the interest of the onlooker. Many betray a genuine talent.

One picture, entitled "The Garden Gate," is alive with fresh color; the shapes of details give way to a large, free, flowing design, which is bright and rhythmic. Here is an expressionistic treatment of design which becomes an instrument of powerful, scarcely disciplined feeling. Too few of our native painters have this seething and ebullient quality which is refreshing to the eye. These very qualities, abused, handled superficially, can prove their own destruction, but young Mr. Barnett seems to be master of the brush. Another canvas, entitled "Street in St. Ives," has the pigment applied so lightly, so transparently, that it seems as delicate as aquarelle.

Other canvases descend into a dark and shaded palette which enhances atmospheric illusion and deepens the romantic connotation. For us they seem far less subtle and truly painter-like than the lighter, more delicately articulated portrayals. There are moments of color which are very stirring indeed in Mr. Barnett's pictures. We certainly look forward to his exhibitions in the future.

Another debut is that of John D. Aiken. He shows water colors of West Indies, the Maine coast and Marthas Vineyard. Throughout, the pictures demonstrate his devotion to good, strong, unimpeded design. To this end he has depicted palm trees and banana leaves, boats and outdoor scenes. The colors serve his purpose, although they are not so varied, not so finely articulate as they might be to make the pictures more interesting. D. A.

Wilson Planned To Resign in 1916 If Hughes Won Out

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—The memoirs of Robert Lansing, wartime Secretary of State, disclosed today that President Wilson would have resigned immediately in favor of Charles E. Hughes, his Republican opponent, if he had been defeated in the 1916 election.

The former secretary, in "The War Memoirs of Robert Lansing," published today, said that the plan involved first his own resignation and the appointment of Mr. Hughes as the new Secretary of State. Then President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall would have resigned, leaving the victor at the polls in immediate possession of the office.

The plan, Mr. Lansing wrote, was handed to him by the President in a wax-sealed envelope on election day. Mr. Lansing recounted that the letter, typed by President Wilson himself, expressed fears of an adverse vote and said that the President felt the developing crisis ought not to be faced by a man who lacked the support of the people.

The volume in general is a commentary on the Washington situation during the war and is liberally spiced with anecdotes and personalities.

Baker Quits as Head Of Carnegie Tech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 18—Dr. Thomas S. Baker has been named president emeritus of Carnegie Institute of Technology following his resignation as head of that institution, Samuel Harden Church, president of the board of trustees, announces. Dr. Baker has been president of the institute since 1922.

"The board has acted upon Dr. Baker's wish for retirement with most profound regret, all the members feeling what this step would mean as a loss to the educational interests of Pittsburgh and the world," Mr. Church said. "During the time that Dr. Baker has occupied the presidency of Carnegie Tech, he has deepened the resources of its scholarship and expanded its influence, until it is now recognized as one of the world's greatest engineering schools.

"Dr. Baker has made Carnegie Tech practically a great reservoir for the advancement of scientific knowledge, particularly in the development of metallurgy in all its branches and in the knowledge of coal and its by-products to the uses of industry."

Dr. Charles Watkins, director of the Margaret Morrison Carnegie College, will serve as acting president of Carnegie Institute of Technology until a successor to Dr. Baker has been selected.

Schooner Seth Parker Tied Up at Honolulu

HONOLULU, Sept. 18 (AP)—The four-masted schooner Seth Parker poked her splintered jibboom between a pair of piers in Honolulu harbor Sept. 16 in what appeared to be her last haven.

In tow of two tugs, the vessel, which when sailed by Phillips Lord, radio entertainer, wrote a storm-tossed log across the South Pacific, pulled slowly into this harbor. The coast guard cutter Tiger went to her aid a week ago 500 miles south of Honolulu in response to appeals stating the schooner was leaking badly and in danger because of failure of pumps.

Retailers Hold Election

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 17 (AP)—Elmer F. Wieboldt, of Chicago, was elected president of the American Retailers, Inc., at its annual conference today.

New Deal Asserts Liberty League Is Biased in Findings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—The Administration has prepared a counter-barrage against the unofficial "supreme court" of prominent lawyers, empaneled by the American Liberty League, which is preparing to hand down its first "decision" on the constitutionality of the Wagner National Labor Relations Act.

The Liberty League's report, which attempts to anticipate the action of the real Supreme Court, will be given to the press today, for publication tomorrow. No doubt exists that it will "throw out" the Wagner act as unconstitutional, as the beginning of a series of similar findings on recent new-deal legislation.

Cites Their Background

The Administration's advance activity consists of a confidential report showing the political background and the business relations of about 45 of the lawyers who have volunteered to analyze recent legislation for the league.

The league lists these lawyers as "eminent attorneys from various parts of the United States and including members of both major parties." However, according to the confidential study, only two of the volunteers are avowed Democrats.

The chairman of the league's committee of lawyers is Raoul E. Desvernine. The Democratic report says he is counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, which has threatened to fight the Wagner Labor Act.

Says He Fought Act

It also says that Mr. Desvernine argued against the Act when it was pending in Congress. He is counsel also, it is said, for interests which opposed the securities registration and stock exchange regulation bills.

Earl F. Reed is the Liberty League lawyer assigned to deal with labor laws of the Administration. The report points out that he was chief counsel for the Weirton Steel Company in its fight against the original labor board.

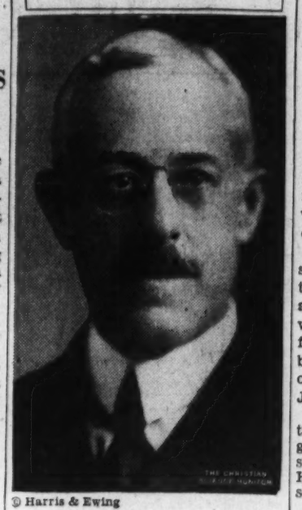
The report deals with other lawyers, in each case basing its information on standard law directories, or similar information. The substance of some of the findings follows:

Record Speaks for Itself

Harold Beacon, Chicago, law partner of Silas H. Strawn, Republican; James M. Beck, Washington, former Republican member of Congress, paid $35,000, with Newton D. Baker, by the Edison Electric Institute, for a public opinion holding TVA unconstitutional; Newton D. Baker—said to have drafted, as Secretary of War, the Federal Water Power Act which later, as counsel for the Appalachian Power Company, he attacked as unconstitutional; Rush C. Butler, of Chicago is called a "Republican and Union Leaguer"; John W. Davis, one of the two identified as Democrats, is declared to have supplied Cities Service with an opinion finding the Wheeler-Rayburn utility holding company bill unconstitutional, and it notes that Cities Service spent $100,000 fighting the bill.

The similar big business connections of scores of other lawyers on the Liberty League's voluntary panel are given in a paragraph each. The inference from the description is that the report of the lawyers on New Deal acts is prejudiced in advance.

Carries Pocketbook



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Capt. Charles Conard, U. S. N.
Named to Succeed Rear Admiral Christian J. Peoples as Acting Paymaster General of the United States Navy

Quezon Elected First President Of Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

and 21 more by Mr. Osmena's pro-independence group. Mr. Osmena, former lieutenant of Mr. Quezon, was the latter's running mate on a consolidated ticket.

Violence marred the election in some sections, following reported threats to assassinate Mr. Quezon and kill election officers. One man was slain outright and another hurt fatally in fighting at Santa Barbara, Province of Pangasinan. Two others were reported slain at Jose Jose in Antique Province.

Mr. Quezon, a familiar figure in the United States where he has gone on many an important mission, said he was "overwhelmed." He takes office Nov. 15. He will serve six years at $15,000 annually.

Prelude to Freedom

The Commonwealth Government will be inaugurated when Mr. Quezon takes office as a 10-year prelude to complete freedom from the United States. An elaborate inauguration is planned for Nov. 15.

Mr. Quezon was elected on a conservative platform, which won praise from American and foreign businessmen, as well as his native followers.

He indicated in accepting the nomination from a coalition of the two principal parties that he would follow the precedents set by the American Governors General during more than three decades.

Year's Exchange of Places Begun By British and American Teachers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Seven exchanges between United States and British teachers for the school year 1935-'36 were announced by Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, chairman of the English-Speaking Union here, yesterday. The teachers will exchange places for the full year's period; and after a summer of travel, they will return to their original positions.

British teachers already having arrived in the United States are Miss Carelene J. Baraby of Dudley, Worcestershire, who will exchange places with Miss Myrtle Farrar of the South Pasadena (Calif.) Senior High School; Miss Erica S. Reid of the Training College, Ripon, Yorkshire, who will exchange places with Miss Blanche W. Lucas, assistant supervisor of art in the Allentown (Penna.) public schools; Miss May F. Steer of Keighley, Yorkshire who will exchange places with Miss Harriet Gemmel of Thayer Academy, South Braintree, Mass., and Miss Doris Burchell of Reigate, Surrey, who will exchange places with Miss Mildred E. Sterns, at Chelsea, Mass.

There are exchanges in Ohio this year for the first time—S. J. Rendell of the Lawrence Sheriff School, Rugby, exchanging with J. W. Stockton of the West Carrollton High School; and Miss F. M. Davy of Chertsey, Surrey, exchanging with Miss Elisabeth M. Woltmann of the Stimpson Junior High School, Mansfield.

Miss Helen White of Ramsgate, Kent, will exchange with Miss Kathleen Stevenson of the Boots Junior High School in Marion, Ind.

These arrangements bring to 34 the number of such exchanges arranged since 1925, in co-operation with committees of the English-Speaking Union of the British Empire.

Kingsford-Smith Plans London to Australia Flight

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, transoceanic flier, landed at Floyd Bennett Field today from Chicago.

Sir Charles, who has flown across both the Atlantic and Pacific, will ship his plane, the Lady Southern Cross, to London, where he will start on a flight to Australia.

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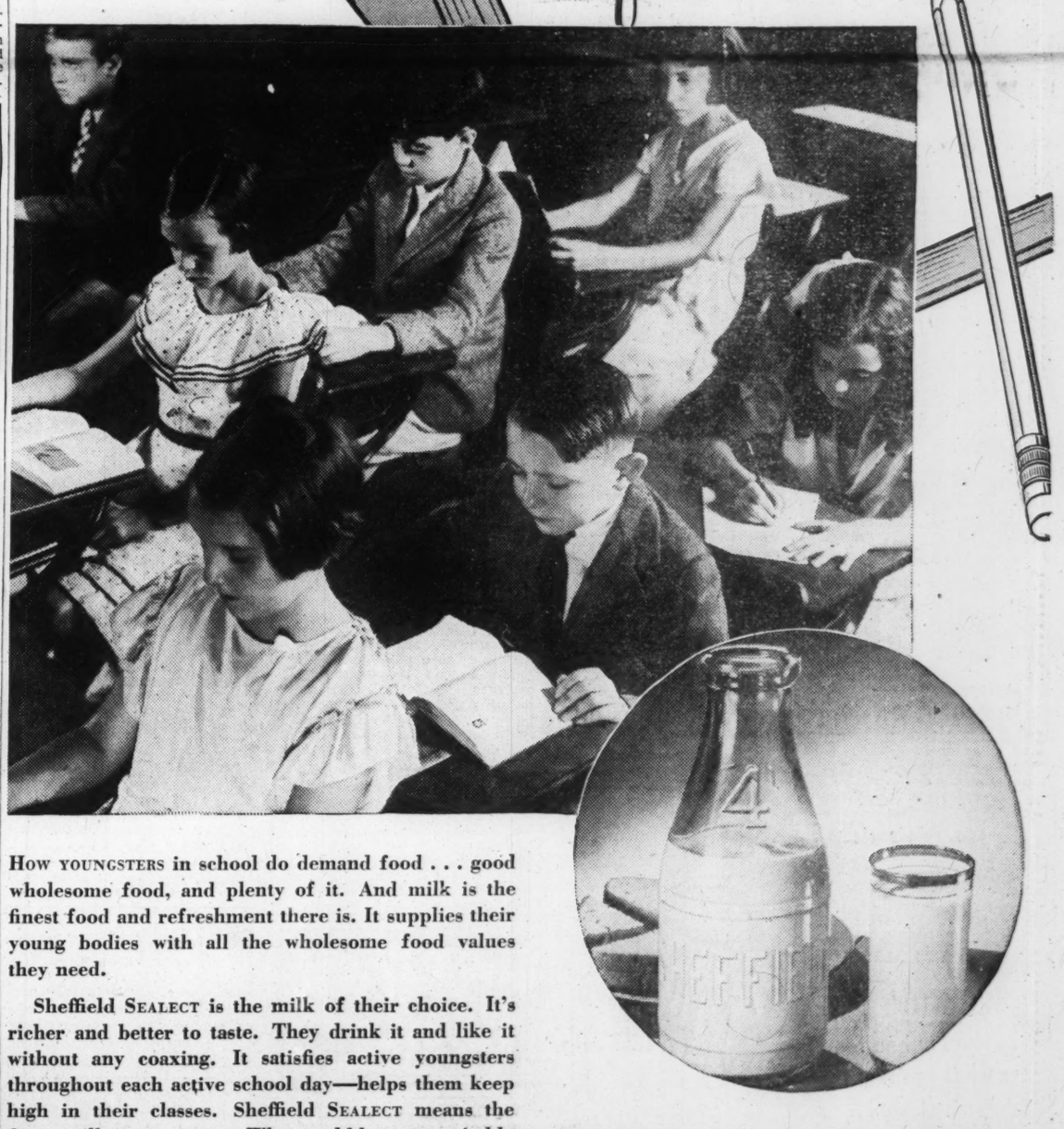

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Women's Activities
In Wednesday and Friday Page

Heads We Win—But Only With Coiffures

Fashions—Foods
In Wednesday and Friday Page

Joseph Capitaine

Left to Right—Initials Are Good This Season. The First Picture Shows How One May Coil Identifying Letters Even Into One's Coiffure. From the Line of Curls Above the Ear, It Appears That This Maiden Is Named Sally or Susie or Sara or Sophie—The Next Two Photographs Show Two Views of a Formal Evening Coiffure Which Is Becoming Both to the Girl and the Young Matron. Ornaments Are Particularly Important Just Now—Called the "Page Boy," This Coiffure Is Suitable to Wear With Little Caps, Berets, Turbans and Toques That Sit on Top of the Head and Require a Mass of Interesting Curls to Build Out the Head Beneath Their Trifling Lines—In the 1900's Women Wore What They Called "French Twists," That Is, a Roll of Hair Extending From the Nape of the Neck to the Crown, Where the Ends Were Coiled Into a Bun. The Shape of That Silhouette Is Here Imitated in the Arrangement of the Mass of Curls Behind the Ears. All by Charles of the Ritz.

Beginning at the Top

The Season's Silhouette Includes the Coiffure

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

COIFFURES have acquired a particular interest this season. This is because some of the French couturiers have stated that the contour of the head as developed by the arrangement of the hair is the starting point for the silhouette as developed by the costume. In other words, the line of the silhouette flows from the top of the head to the bottom of the hem instead of only from the neckline of the frock to its base.

Although there is at present much talk in fashion circles about simplicity of line (contrasted with sumptuousness of material) the term "simplicity" as applied to our current styles seems to this reviewer a cliché. Drapery and shirring do not, in her view, demonstrate simplicity of line, and certainly the exquisite trimmings and details do not convey the feeling of ingenuousness.

Therefore, the elaboration of the coiffures, definitely indicated by the illustrations on this page, are logical—in harmony with the facts of fashion if not with its vocabulary; and one can accept as the starting point and inspiration of an intricately draped frock the two evening coiffures illustrated.

For Gala Evenings

In the one seen from the front the hair is swept upward at the back and is arranged in puffs and curls all over the head, except for the full, short waves, like brief pompadours over the forehead and each temple. Because this arrangement suggests a picturesque and lovely tousle, it gives a young face an enchantingly childlike expression, and yet, on account of its height and artfulness, it contributes dignity to the matron.

The very formal coiffure presented from the back, requires some length of hair, for it is combed up and the ends are arranged in curls and puffs. Where the length is not sufficient, however, small pieces can be pinned on The jeweled ornaments illustrate a vogue that is almost mandatory. Clips and pins serve the purpose of keeping loose ends in place and, indeed, of supporting the entire arrangement. They also bring the coiffure into relationship with the frock, which, in most cases, wears matching or corresponding ornaments.

Carefully Dated, 1935-6

The "Page Boy" coiffure offers to the cap and other small headgear an almost flat surface on the unadorned top of the head, while below the loftily perched hat, a frame for the face is built out in firm ringlets. As these tiny caps, berets and what not sit like toppling crowns on the summit of the head, softening the face with no drooping lines nor gentle shadows, the hair must take up the vocation of flatterer abandoned by the saucy mockeries which our current millinery still names hats.

Particularly amusing is the initialed coiffure. Our picture represents the letter S, but every letter of the alphabet has been similarly worked out, so that whether your name is Sophie, Winifred, Phoebe, Laura or any other you may have it implanted upon your temple or elsewhere in your coiffure. Nor does it involve drastic cutting, although the hair employed for the letter must be a trifle shorter and "feathered." After it has been combed out it can easily be replaced by the wearer. It is a tricky idea designed for the young girl who loves name pins, monogram fobs and embroidered letters, and it is equally alluring in the daytime and the evening.

A Little Serious and Quaint

The old "French twist" was a stiff handling of the hair, but at the same time it gave the back of the head a good contour. This silhouette is imitated in one of our illustrations, but the puffs, which supplant the tightly drawn coil of yore, are soft and pleasant to look at. The plagiarism suits the demure young matron or the one not so young, giving her serious and thoughtful aspect, which is yet gentle and charming.

All these arrangements and every successful coiffure requires for its basis a natural curl or a permanent wave.

Women in Government Work

The Editor's Wastebasket

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LAST night I opened my copy of "American Women," that who's who of feminine achievement published last July, and took to studying the lists of occupations represented by the 6214 women whose biographies are included in the volume. Education leads the list, as you would guess, with 1553, and perhaps it is logical that those who have achieved distinction in this field in the greatest numbers are not deans or elementary schoolteachers—but professors. There are 355 of them. The next general field ranking high in numbers is the combined one of novelists and other writers, 248 novelists plus 552 other writers (editors are listed separately, and if considered as writers—which most of them are—the number would be greater). Women in business and librarians come next, running neck to neck at 334.

I could go on citing the occupations in which we in the United States are evidently reaching a who's who rating, at least among ourselves; but having an educator's turn of mind, I skipped quickly to the smaller numbers. Where might we strengthen up. And how can the rest of us help?

Cabinet members one. And only recently even one. Thanks to Miss Perkins we at least have this occupation listed. May the numbers increase with further presidential terms and further editions of this volume! Senators one. Federal judges two. Foreign service three. Postmasters, astronomy, aviation, each four. Representatives, economics, engineering, each five.

This does not mean, in every case, that women have not gone into these fields in their appreciable numbers—although this would probably prove to be a fact. It means that within the limits of this volume, women of prominence have not to any extent come from these occupations, partly, of course, because few women are in these fields and partly because those in the fields have not reached the top.

* * *

One cannot resist speculating why. Political appointment and election are items in many of these occupations. I know an able woman who has for years run in a most efficient way the post office of her little town. She has repeatedly been urged by an appreciative citizenry to run for appointment as postmaster, and get the credit as well as the higher salary. But she prefers rather to be hired by each postmaster in turn—and is, too. She is the sole support of her family and feels that she cannot afford to line up for appointment with one political regime at the risk of losing her job when another party comes into power. Inasmuch as most men are needed for family support also, one can only deduce that women without private means may feel that the hazards of political preferment are too great. Chances are, for them, evidently less sure, even in the "ups" of their political party.

* * *

Foreign service three. May we go into this field in increasing numbers. We have long been active in behalf of international peace. Let us trim our sails more surely in the direction of foreign service. We should have something of worth to give, in this occupation. The 102 federal officials, 23 state legislators, 21 jurists and 5 representatives who have reached the who's who status of this volume, is encouraging. These are pioneer fields for us. Doing well in them is of utmost importance. Let us, then, get back of the women who are already in these fields; and let us, in addition, look for good material among the young college undergraduates that show aptitude for such work.

* * *

Where we are strong, as in teaching, we can expect many women to come to the top, even where rated alongside the men. Where we are still in the pioneer stages, as in government, we can turn attention to the occupations within this field, with the idea of learning more about them, supporting those who represent us in them, and better fitting our young women to take up definite work along these lines.

Millicent Taylor

Pickles and Spice–Peaches, Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PICKLES and spice—and everything nice—so goes the old adage. This is the season for "spicing" peaches and plums, and other fruits of the harvest.

Spiced Peaches

Peel
7 pounds peaches and stick
1 blade mace and
4 whole cloves into each. Cover the peach peelings with sufficient water to give
1 cup liquid when cooked and drained.
Prepare a sirup from
1 cup peach water
1 pint mild vinegar
5 pounds sugar
⅔ cup stick cinnamon, broken into pieces and
½ cup whole cloves
Place
6 or 8 peaches at a time in the sirup, and cook slowly until tender but firm. Remove with a skimmer to sterilized jars, cook down the sirup until rather thick and fill jars to overflowing. Seal as for canned fruit. Divide spices evenly among the jars or omit according to the product desired—a darker, spicier product or a milder, lighter one.

Pickling Sirup

Tie in a cloth bag
1 tablespoon whole cloves
1 tablespoon allspice
¼ pound stick cinnamon
Dissolve
3 quarts white or brown sugar in
2 quarts cider vinegar

Immerse spice bag in vinegar solution and cook until thickened. This sirup can be used for pickling fruits but do not use on cucumbers as it will cause them to shrivel.

Pickled Crabapples

Make a pickling sirup. Cook the whole apples in the sirup until tender, then place in sterilized jars. Fill jars with the sirup and seal.

Spiced Grapes

Wash and slip skins from
7 pounds grapes. Place in a preserving kettle and simmer until soft. Press pulp through a fine sieve to remove seeds. Add to pulp the grape skins,
8 cups sugar
2 cups vinegar
1 nutmeg, grated
½ teaspoon ground cinnamon
1 teaspoon ground cloves. Simmer mixture for one hour. Pack while hot into clean, hot jars and seal immediately.

Spiced Plums

Wash and dry
4 quarts plums. Place them in a stone jar or bowl. Boil for 10 minutes
2 cups vinegar
6 cups sugar
1 tablespoon cloves
1 tablespoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon allspice

Pour over plums. Cover and let stand overnight. Drain off the liquid and bring to boil, add to plums and cook until plums are clear but not broken. Pack in clean, hot jars, fill with pickling sirup and seal immediately. The plums should retain their color and should be firm and plump in appearance.

Quilt Making in Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Honolulu, T. H.

A CENTURY ago New England missionaries' wives were bringing to the Sandwich Islands bright-patterned quilts made by themselves, their mothers and grandmothers. These missionary women were quilt makers and they made quilt makers of the women and girls of the Sandwich Islands, now Hawaii. This art has continued to flourish and for several years an annual exhibit at the Honolulu Academy of Arts has drawn scores of entries.

Development of Designs

These quilt shows reveal that in Hawaii designs were developed that differed radically from those the missionary women first showed to the Hawaiians. The reason is an interesting one.

Hawaiian women had no scrap bags, as did their New England teachers. Their holokus were made the full width of the material and there were few odds and ends left. Hence, if they made quilts in the New England way, they had to cut material into scraps and then piece the scraps together. This useless work did not appeal to them.

So they decided to cut the pattern from a solid piece of material and sew it on their quilt basis. The result is an entirely different kind of pattern. It usually has two solid colors, that of the base and that of the pattern. Its design is made by appliquéing instead of piecing. Instead of having the design of a single square repeated over and over, the Hawaiian quilt has one large design spreading from pillow to baseboard and from side to side. As the pattern is usually cut from cloth folded in eight thicknesses, it has four long arms extending to the corners of the quilt and four shorter arms extending to the top, bottom and sides.

Hawaiian Flag

The designs have varied during the century. Hawaiian women depict historical events in their work, and some depict legends handed down from their forefathers. Hawaiian flag quilts date back to the overthrow of the monarchy in 1896. Hawaiian women, fearful they would not be allowed to display the flag of the kingdom, worked their flags into quilt designs which they could display in the privacy of their bedrooms. So the flag motif came to have a dominant influence.

Quilt making is the principal means of self expression for many Hawaiian women. It comes closer to their racial arts of weaving and making of bark cloth than do many other imported arts. All the islands have quilting parties, especially in the rural villages. Quilt making is also taught in some of the schools.

This Typically Hawaiian Quilt Is Known as Kaahumanu's Crown, Fan and Wreath. It Is Owned by Mrs. A. E. Restarick of Honolulu, Who Appears in the Picture, and Was Shown in a Recent Exhibit There. The Hawaiians Cut Their Quilt Designs From a Solid Piece of Material.

Baby Lore

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Speaking of music—if baby constantly hears a radio, going from one program to another, seldom quiet, it will be only a din to him, but if he is brought within its range for hearing just once or twice a day, and it is beautiful music, he will lie and listen, "all ears" and perfectly content. If this is done while mother is preparing dinner, it is a big help. If there is no radio, singing to him as one works and occasionally turning around to smile at him keeps him contented.

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Going to the Mill

AS WE sat at table breakfasting in the old farm kitchen in the fresh of the summer morning, Concetta announced that a sack of grain needed to be ground so that there must be a visit to the mill.

That was a pleasant prospect, harmonizing to perfection alike with the surroundings and the day.

* * *

IN THE CITY people go to the bakery to buy a loaf of bread, and that is all there is to it; but in the country the peasants have lived in closest relation to their bread long before it appears on the table. The loaf is not an isolated fact, a mere shop purchase; it is something fundamentally connected with the rhythm and pattern of daily and seasonal life; symbolic in that it is the outward sign of a patient activity and faith.

Concetta, as she sat on her hearthstone, her black kerchief tied around her broad, brown, honest face, was in some sense related to the broad, brown, honest loaf on the table as she was to her children, so closely and lovingly had she nurtured it.

Together with her husband she had prepared the land for sowing; had helped to scatter the seed; had watched and weeded and watered; had seen the ears form and swell, and the silvery green turn to gold; had reaped and bound and threshed and stored away in sacks, and now one of those cherished sacks of wheat must be carried to the mill to be ground.

* * *

WOULD THE SIGNORA wish to come? Well, of course. So before eight o'clock the donkey was at the door, the precious sack was lifted into the cart; a bundle of straw covered with a clean sack was arranged for me to sit upon; a chubby two-year-old was lifted in, his sun-bronzed face and bare neck, arms and legs glowing with the rose and gold tints of a ripe apricot against the white of his linen rompers. Concetta seated herself on a wooden seat in front, gathered up the rope reins, spoke to the donkey in what he recognized as the voice of authority, and, bells jingling, wheels rattling, we jolted off down the road toward the mill.

On all sides stretched the wide Pisan plain, closely cultivated as a garden, with corn and grapes and olives, maize, and vegetables and fruits of every kind. Behind us rose the Pisan mountains; across the plain, lost in the blue distance, lay Pisa itself with its marble wonders, and its leaning tower; beyond that Leghorn, the long coast-line, and the sea. The level road was hard, but covered with a thick layer of white dust which, rising at every passing wheel or footfall, powdered the hedges, grassy banks, and trees along the way.

* * *

OUR PACE NOT being rapid, it took an hour or more to reach the mill, which stood a little back from the road with an open space in front of it upon which were drawn up conveyances of various kinds, from the great, scarlet decorated wagon with fine, sleek, caparisoned oxen of the big landowner, to the humbler vehicles such as ours; but the mill is a democratic institution—all is grist that comes to it—all are served in turn—and whoever arrives last must wait until the rest have been served.

Haste and vehemence are not encouraged at the mill. The miller is steady, but he moves at his own pace. From the number of those who had the precedence of us it was obvious that we were there for the morning. But having once set aside petty preoccupations about half hours or even hours, and adjusted oneself to the leisurely rural measurement of time by the sun, where could one spend a morning more agreeably?

Concetta drew the donkey into the best unoccupied patch of shade which the trees afforded; attached his nose-bag filled with freshly cut grass, and settled down to neighborly intercourse with the rest of the waiting assembly. The baby pattered around on small sandaled feet and made friends with everyone. And I sat on a low wall and watched the bright moving scene, so primitive and simple—so ancient, yet so perennially fresh a phase of rural life.

* * *

AT LAST OUR turn came. The sack was hoisted down and carried into the mill, a place all softened and blurred with powdery layers of flour which lay on everything—walls, beams, floor, machinery, and on the miller himself. The grain, first weighed, was poured into the machine; wheels turned and in a surprisingly short time the sack was again full, this time with pure, soft, creamy flour.

No money passed. Concetta had her grain ground on the old-fashioned system by which the miller takes a certain toll of the weight as pay for the grinding. The sack was loaded onto the cart again and we clambered after it. The donkey, his stable before him, trotted along briskly; the baby, standing upright, only his head and shoulders reaching above the side of the cart, sang loudly, and flourished a switch with a bunch of green leaves at the end. The midday sun poured down from the zenith of a blazing blue dome, and the *cicale* chanted clamorously and unwearyingly. We were powdered with creamy flour; the cypresses and olives, the blue chicory flowers and poppies and goldenrod along the way, were powdered with white dust; the distances were veiled with heat mist—a drowsy, powdery, muted world under the noonday midsummer Italian sun.

* * *

THE BABY DOUBTLESS thought of nothing but the glorious present, though conscious, with happy confidence, as was I too, that the big earthenware pot would be bubbling on the charcoal fire on our arrival, the table laid with its homespun linen and bright crockery, its lettuce and red cherries, and that afterwards there would be a sleep in the shade until the cool of evening. Concetta, serene as the landscape, said nothing. It was one of those moments of deep content of which rural life can be so generous. Ploughing and sowing, sun and rain, seedtime and harvest—for her they came and went like the turning of the wheels in the white dust, like the swinging of the earth beneath the sun; sometimes light, sometimes dark; a tranquil activity, a peaceful rhythm. She had sown and harvested her corn; she would do it again, over and over and over.

Today she had gone to the mill with a fine sack of grain; now she was jogging back with a fine sack of flour. Beppe and the girls would be in from their work in the fields and they would all eat and then rest a little. Afterwards she would wash clothes at the cistern with the other women, and later pick beans, and perhaps weave a piece of the linen web on her clumsy but capable wooden loom; then she would get the supper, and, in the moonlight, they would all sit out on the *aia* and husk the golden cobs of maize, singing and chatting as they worked. Tomorrow she would bake some of the flour into great round, flat loaves, fragrant and nourishing, to feed her family. Concetta was full of peace and content; life was very good.

* * *

WE CLATTERED OFF the dust-carpeted road onto the crazy-paving of the *aia* and drew up at the door. The family was assembled, the pot was bubbling on the fire. A full and well-spent morning had transformed one sack of grain into a sack of flour. We were home from the mill.

D. N. L.

Friends of the Seafarer

WE AMUSE ourselves by watching troops of dolphins, divine creatures, passing from the joys of the air to those of the sea with a facile grace. What legends have been created about these mammals! From the most ancient times they have been the friends of the seafarer! They save the shipwrecked, and surrender to the charms of music. According to Homeric song, it was from the dolphin that Apollo borrowed the disguise in which he led the Cretan fishermen to the shores of Delphi, where later his temple was built. How true to life is the undulating line of the bas-reliefs on the monument of Lysicrates, in which the Tyrrhenian pirates, transformed into dolphins, fling themselves into the ocean, as though in feverish haste to try a new life! . . .

Is there any better relief from a sleepless night in the tropics than a solitary walk beneath the starry firmament of the Southern Hemisphere? Naturally I sought the Southern Cross as soon as it had risen above the horizon. It was another disillusionment caused by an inflated reputation. Where are ye, O, Great Bear and Pleiades, and where the Belt or Orion? On the other hand, words fail to describe the Alpha of Argo. Every morning, between three and four o'clock, I see on the port side a sort of huge blue diamond which appears to lean out of the celestial vault towards the black gulf of the restless sea as if to illumine its abysses. I receive the most powerful sensation of light that the firmament has ever given to me. . . .

But now the earth calls us back to herself, or, rather, it is the stormy ocean that rouses us, for as we approach the immense estuary of La Plata a tempest of icy wind blows suddenly upon us from the south. This is the *pampero*, the south wind, the wind from the Pampas, which blows straight from the frozen tops of the Andes. A heavy swell makes the "Regina Elena" roll in the great yellow waves, for already the clay of the Rio de la Plata is perceptible in the sea and gives the aspect of a vast ocean of mud. Tomorrow morning we shall be in Montevideo.—GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, in "South America Today." (New York: Putnam.)

The Sky Through Branches

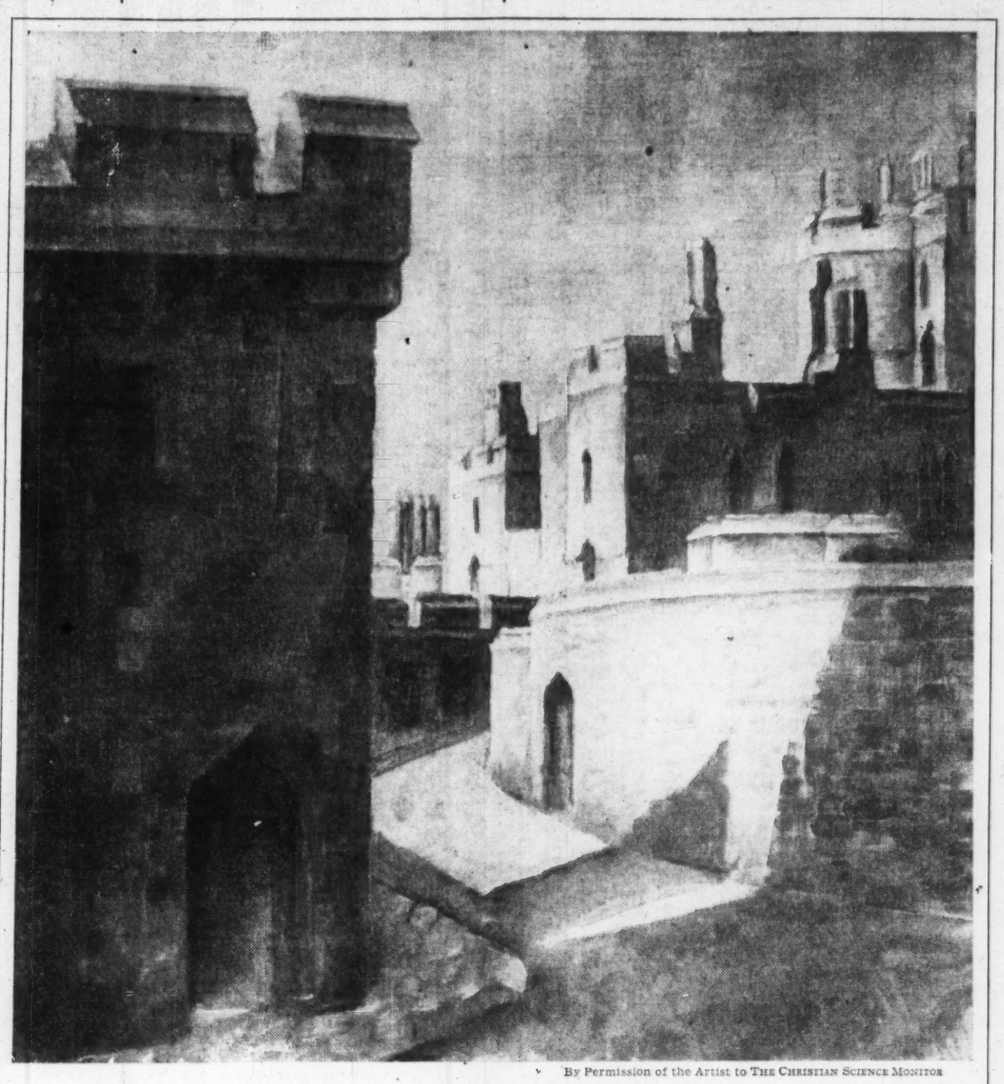
WONDER comes near to him who lies
On orchard grass and follows through
The shadowy greenness to the sky's
Remote amazing blue.

Somehow that blue's the bluest seen;
It fades if he should rise and leave
The fretted interwoven screen
The obstructing branches weave.

The bare wide sky benumbs the sight,
The blinding and unbounded show
Of heaven alone pours too much light;
Heaven needs earth below,

And blue must be narrowed in to yield
The richer flame, unknown to June,
As I saw plain from a shaded field
One grief-entangled noon.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH



BY PERMISSION of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR CASTLE: *An Oil Painting by Ena Croom-Johnson*

ONE of the most impressive and beautiful sights in all England is Windsor Castle. Seen from the northeast, where the road from the little village of Datchet crosses the Thames at Victoria Bridge, it presents a sight worthy to stir the heart and imagination.

This painting is not taken from a particularly old part of the Castle, some of which can be traced to the thirteenth century, and the chalk mount on which the Round Tower stands is mentioned in the Domesday Records. But the painter felt that this little frequented corner somehow breathed the very spirit of the mass of buildings which make that independent ageless, silent kingdom.

Walk up Castle Hill, leaving behind you the busy little town of Windsor, and walk through the arch which you see on the left of the painting. As you stand in the little courtyard, before you the simple masses of stone, untouched by signs of commercialism or any hurry of modern civilization, the sun-drenched air unmoving, the only sound an occasional footstep of a gardener passing through the wall gate into the sunk gardens, or the soft tinkle of the water falling into the basin of the fountain in the courtyard behind you, and you realize how grandly the preservation of the Castle has been maintained through the ages. Through periods of architecture when taste was dead and no architect thought beyond pseudo-Greek temples and similar atrocities, over-ornamented and without beauty or dignity, Wyatville, in the early nineteenth century, was able to build this gateway and wall in perfect sympathy with the spirit of the place.

The Round Tower stands on the site of the original Rose Tower to which Edward III brought a round table after the manner of the mythical Round Table of King Arthur. Within its walls was inaugurated the Order of the Garter. In point of fact, this famous Round Tower is not actually round, but pear-shaped, being flattened on the south side. The beautiful sunk garden with its brick paths, its old-fashioned herbaceous borders, and green lawns, takes the place of old cottages and houses which once filled the ditch, but which were pulled down by Wyatville as unsafe and unsanitary. These gardens are hidden behind the wall on the right of the picture, as are the mounting terraces with their hidden paths and seats, and the rock gardens with their numerous alpine and other plants.

King Henry III's Tower is seen in the background on the extreme right, though little of the original outside stone work or facings is left. This is only one of the many stately old towers of the Castle. The beauties of St. George's Chapel need no describing, neither does the East Terrace, from which, on Sunday afternoons at Easter, the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Court can generally be seen. The Clock Tower, with its clock and chimes designed by Wren and carried out by a local blacksmith, with iron in it which has never rusted, the eerie prisoners' cells beneath the Tower, the little sad dark room in which Anne Boleyn is said to have spent her last night are only a few of the interests which carry the imagination back into the barbaric but glamorous past of the Castle which has been for more than eight hundred years the residence of the Kings and Queens of England.

Let Him Return

WHO, in the brief, incredible northern spring,
Has watched plum petals fall and pear bloom go,
And has observed the sun's slow, subtle swing
Toward high summer, and seen blackberry snow
Drifting in swamps where wild blue flags are tall,
Let him return in the acrid, windy fall.
Let him return when color runs and spills
Across the land he loved; let him return
When smoke lies purple on the shadowy hills
Of a lifted country where the maples burn
Scarlet in upland woods and dark birds cry,
Poised on a curve of gusty autumn sky.

LEONA AMES HELA

"A higher plane of action"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN thought ordinarily associates immortality with what is known as "the hereafter," wherein the individual may find either a good or a bad experience according as his earthly span of life has been improved or wasted. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (p. 256), "Advancing to a higher plane of action, thought rises from the material sense to the spiritual, from the scholastic to the inspirational, and from the mortal to the immortal." Concurring in the teachings of Christ Jesus, Christian Science is proving daily and hourly that the present is the eternal "now" of immortality, and that the kingdom of God is not, "Lo here! or, lo there!" but "within you" (Luke 17:21). The student of this Science is striving to attain to a higher plane of action" through a clearer understanding of the truth our Master revealed.

Passive acceptance of or partial obedience to the divine law, merely material knowledge, and a philosophy based on a material sense of things are wholly inadequate to solve the complex problems and ills of humanity. History records countless instances of failure due to a lack of spiritual vision and foresight, but shows without doubt that whenever thought has risen "from the material sense to the spiritual," then the inspiration, intuition, wisdom, and ability to perform that which was needful and right were found available. Without spiritual understanding there is no real basis for confidence or trust, no unanimity of thought and purpose among men and nations, and no progress in the development of universal peace and happiness.

Could we overestimate the degree of success possible in the handling of world affairs if the problems of arms control and limitation, the maintenance of international good will, the improvement of commerce and industry, and the establishment of world credit were to be approached from the basis of a spiritual sense of rapprochement, rather than from the standpoint of selfish gain, vindictiveness, or shallow nationalism? Were the proceedings of all international conferences and the work of ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary based upon an understanding of the true relationship between God and man, much more than the usual accomplishments of strategy and diplomacy would be realized. Assuredly the open windows of heaven would then be found, and the blessings of peace and abundance poured out upon the desert of human hope and fear. How true it is that not material acquisition, but the intelligent advancement of spiritual good for all mankind, is the prerequisite to success in the higher plane of procedure.

The children of Israel were spared the ravaging of sin, sickness, failure, and death only as they consistently turned away from the contemplation of material ways and means of salvation. Must we not likewise re-establish the groundwork of true spirituality by first learning to see that the spiritual and inspirational qualities of immortality are within our present grasp? Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 406), "We can, and ultimately shall, so rise as to avail ourselves in every direction of the supremacy of Truth over error, Life over death, and good over evil, and this growth will go on until we arrive at the fulness of God's idea, and no more fear that we shall be sick and die." To grow Spiritward necessitates the elimination in human thought of the false concepts of God and man, and the establishment in their stead of a demonstrable knowledge of God's availability and power as infinite Mind, intelligence, and of man's ability to express this intelligence, powerfully and successfully, through spiritual reflection. The Scriptures say, "God created man in his own image," and gave him dominion "over all the earth" (Gen. 1:26, 27). Here, then, is the secret of spiritual progress.

Christian Science is teaching us how to demonstrate God's law of peace, harmony, plenty and prosperity, here and now, not for ourselves alone but proportionately for all mankind, in the degree that the higher order is put into practice individually, nationally, and internationally. This broadened vision involves "the fulness of God's idea" made possible through the elimination of fear "that we shall be sick and die," either as individuals or as nations.

National consciousness is as susceptible to spiritual growth and demonstration as that of the individual. Health should be more contagious than disease, peace more successful and powerful than war, good more convincing than evil. When the fundamentals of goodness are universally present in the minds of men, then trustfulness, confidence, assurance, and the ability to succeed through following the course of the highest right and the greatest good for the masses will have been established. Our Master, Jesus the Christ, spoke of wars, commotions, pestilences, famines, and persecution, with "men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth," but he also prophesied deliverance from these mortal difficulties for those who, through spirituality, could recognize "the Son of man" and his "power and great glory." He said, "When these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh" (Luke 21:26, 27, 28).

How surely does the blessing of spiritual redemption follow the intelligent repudiation of mortal mind and its effects, and the confident looking up to divine Principle as the peaceful creator and governor of the universe including man!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Un plan d'action plus élevé"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA PENSÉE humaine associe en général l'immortalité avec ce qu'on appelle "l'au-delà," où chacun trouverait soit le bonheur soit le malheur, selon l'emploi bon ou mauvais de sa vie terrestre. Dans le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit à la page 256: "En avançant vers un plan d'action plus élevé, la pensée monte du sens matériel au spirituel, de la scolastique à l'inspiration, et du mortel à l'immortel." D'accord avec les enseignements de Jésus-Christ, la Science Chrétienne prouve chaque jour et à chaque heure que le présent est l'éternel "maintenant" de l'immortalité; que loin de pouvoir se décrire par: "Il est ici! ou bien: Il est là!" le royaume de Dieu est "au dedans de vous" (Luc 17:21). Celui qui étudie cette Science s'efforce d'atteindre à "un plan d'action plus élevé" par une compréhension plus claire de la vérité que notre Maître a révélée.

Une acceptation passive de la loi divine ou une obéissance partielle à cette même loi, des connaissances purement matérielles, une philosophie basée sur un sens matériel des choses—tout cela est absolument incapable de résoudre les problèmes humains si complexes, ou de guérir les maux dont souffre l'humanité. L'histoire mentionne d'innombrables échecs dus au manque de prescience et de vision spirituelle; mais à coup sûr elle montre aussi que dans tous les cas où la pensée s'est élevée "du sens matériel au spirituel," l'homme a pu trouver l'inspiration, l'intuition, la sagesse, les capacités requises pour accomplir ce qui était juste et nécessaire. Si la compréhension spirituelle fait défaut, la vraie base de la confiance est absente; dans ce cas, les hommes et les peuples n'arrivent point à l'unanimité des pensées ou des desseins, et l'on ne constate aucun progrès dans la direction de la paix et du bonheur universels.

Les questions mondiales ne se régleraient-elles pas de la manière la plus satisfaisante si l'on abordait tous les problèmes—contrôle et limitation des forces armées, maintien des bonnes relations internationales, amélioration du commerce et de l'industrie, établissement du crédit mondial—sur la base d'un sens spirituel de rapprochement et non sur celle des gains égoïstes, de la rancune, ou d'un nationalisme sans profondeur? Si les conférences internationales, les ambassadeurs et les ministres plénipotentiaires fondaient toujours leur oeuvre sur la compréhension du vrai rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu, le résultat surpasserait de beaucoup ce qu'obtiennent généralement la stratégie politique et la diplomatie. Certes on trouverait alors les écluses des cieux; l'abondance et la paix déverseraient leurs bénédictions sur le désert des espérances et des craintes humaines. Combien il est vrai que pour réussir dans ce domaine supérieur, ce ne sont pas les gains matériels qui sont nécessaires, mais les efforts tendant au bien spirituel de toute l'humanité!

Les enfants d'Israël échappaient aux ravages du péché, de la maladie, des échecs et de la mort dans la mesure seulement où ils refusaient d'envisager les moyens de salut et les voies matériels. Ne devons-nous pas également rétablir les fondations de la spiritualité véritable en apprenant d'abord à voir que les qualités spirituelles et inspiratrices de l'immortalité sont aujourd'hui même à notre portée? Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Science et Santé*, p. 406): "Nous pouvons nous élever, et nous nous élèverons finalement jusqu'à nous prévaloir en tous points de la suprématie de la Vérité sur l'erreur, de la Vie sur la mort, et du bien sur le mal, et cette croissance continuera jusqu'à ce que nous arrivions à la plénitude de l'idée de Dieu, et que nous ne craignions plus de devenir malades ni de mourir." Pour croître dans la direction de l'Esprit, il faut éliminer de la pensée humaine les faux concepts touchant Dieu et l'homme: il faut établir à leur place une connaissance démontrable des faits suivants: le pouvoir et l'accessibilité de Dieu, l'Entendement infini, l'intelligence infinie—les capacités données à l'homme qui par la réflexion spirituelle, peut exprimer cette même intelligence avec pouvoir et succès. Les Écritures disent que "Dieu créa l'homme à son image" et lui donna l'empire "sur la terre entière" (Genèse 1: 26, 27). Voilà donc le secret de l'avancement spirituel.

La Science Chrétienne nous enseigne comment nous pouvons démontrer dès maintenant la loi de Dieu—loi de paix, d'harmonie, d'abondance, de prospérité; et ceci aide non seulement nous-mêmes, mais l'ensemble du genre humain, dans la mesure où l'ordre supérieur est mis en pratique au triple point de vue individuel, national, international. Cette vision plus large implique la possibilité de parvenir à "la plénitude de l'idée de Dieu" en éliminant la crainte de "devenir malades" ou de "mourir," soit comme individu soit comme peuple.

La conscience nationale est tout aussi sensible aux progrès et à la démonstration spirituels que ne l'est la conscience individuelle. La santé devrait être plus contagieuse que la maladie, la paix plus victorieuse et plus puissante que la guerre; le bien devrait être plus convaincant que le mal. Lorsque d'une manière universelle les principes fondamentaux de la bonté seront présents dans l'esprit des hommes, on verra s'établir la confiance, la tranquillité, l'assurance, la capacité de réussir en adoptant l'idéal le plus élevé et ce qu'il y a de mieux pour l'ensemble des humains. Notre Maître, Jésus le Christ, a parlé de guerres, de troubles, de pestes, de famines, de persécutions, disant que "les hommes rendront l'âme de frayeur, dans l'attente des maux qui viendront sur le monde;" mais il a aussi annoncé que ceux qui grâce à la spiritualité, reconnaîtraient "le Fils de l'homme," sa "gloire" et sa "grande puissance," seraient délivrés de ces malheurs. En outre, il a dit: "Lorsque ces choses commenceront à arriver, redressez-vous et levez vos têtes, parce que votre délivrance est proche" (Luc 21:26, 27, 28).

Certes, la rédemption spirituelle ne peut manquer de suivre la répudiation intelligente de l'entendement mortel et de ses effets, jointe à la confiance dans le divin Principe, créateur et gouverneur paisible de l'univers, y compris l'homme.

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Anyway they bought stocks.

Total volume of sales approximated 1,900,000 shares.

Prominent in the advance were the steels and rails.

And many new highs for the year were established.

Traders were particularly gratified that the carriers were conspicuous gainers. They interpreted it as meaning a continuance of the general advance.

The U. S. Steel issues headed the steel group by rising to new territory, each gaining about a point.

Others to advance well included Inland Steel, Colorado Fuel & Iron, Warren Foundry, Youngstown preferred, Republic Iron & Steel issues, Ludlum common and preferred, Midland Steel and a variety of allied issues.

The advance in the rails was attributed to increased carloadings reported by some of the carriers. Also Jesse Jones, head of the RFC, said in an interview that so far as he knew no major railroad receivership was in prospect this year.

Substantial gains were made by Union Pacific, Atchison, Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville & Nashville, New York Central, Nickel Plate preferred, Great Northern preferred, Illinois Central, Delaware & Hudson and Erie.

A lot of miscellaneous issues gained 1 to 4 points.

There was profit taking in the late market, when gains were reduced somewhat.

More hopeful reports from Geneva regarding the Italian-Ethiopian situation revived U. S. Government bonds, and also improved the Italian issues. Corporate loans were firm.

Cotton prices moved briskly upward both in the New York and Liverpool markets. Wheat which was decidedly strong yesterday was down today on profit-taking.

For some days traders seemed to be groping around to find the line of least resistance in the stock market. There are so many angles to the financial and business situation, particularly as pertaining to stock dealings, that for the immediate future the outlook has not been clear.

Apparently much depends upon conditions abroad relative to the Italy-Ethiopia situation. Strength of wheat prices in all the leading world markets, brisk upturn in the so-called war stocks on the New York Stock Exchange, the uneasiness of foreign exchanges and the recent weakness of Italian and British Government bonds tell the story.

So far as the American industrial picture is concerned the outlook is just as propitious as ever for the long pull.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Sept.18	Sept.17
65¼	51	2†	Acme Steel	500	64½	63	64½	63
9¾	4¼	..	Adams Express	2400	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	400	33¼	31½	33	31½
14¼	8	.15b	Addressograph	400	14	13¾	13¾	13¼
14⅜	4½	..	Advance Rumely	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
152	104¾	3†	Air Reduction	1200	152¾	149½	150¾	148
20⅛	15½	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	3100	16⅛	16½	16¾	16
2⅛	1¾	..	Alleghany Crp (h)	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
30½	21	1	9lleghany Steel	400	28¾	28	28	27½
173	125	6	Allied Chem	1200	73	170	172¼	169
7¾	3½	..	Allied Stores	2100	7	6½	6¾	7
29⅝	12	..	Allis Chalmers	2100	29	28½	28¾	28
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	200	17	17	17	16½
73¾	49	5	Allied Stores pf	100	70¼	70¼	70¼	70⅝
4½	2⅛	2†	Amal Leather	1100	4	3¾	3¾	3½
33	26	2	*Amal Leather pf	100	32½	32½	32½	..
71	48½	2	Amerada	1400	64½	63½	64¼	63¾
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	1100	51½	51	51	51
32½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	1400	31¾	31¾	31½	32
65¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	67	67	67	..
17⅜	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	600	15¾	15⅝	15½	15½
86¼	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	80	86½	86	86½	86½
38½	21	1	Am Brake S&F	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	34½
128½	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	127	126¾	127	127
146⅜	110	4†	Am Can	2200	145½	144½	144½	144¾
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	100	156½	156½	156½	..
25⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	23¾	23½	23¾	23½
57½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	200	53	52½	52½	52¾
22	8	..	Am Chain	600	21⅞	20½	21¾	20⅝
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	900	29¾	27¼	27¼	27⅝
3	3⅛	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
8⅝	2¾	..	Am European	400	7½	7½	7½	..
9½	⅞	..	Am & For Pow	2400	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6½
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	32¼	32½	32¼	..
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	29	28½	29	31
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	600	12¼	12	12¼	11¾
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	400	5	5	5	4⅞
37¼	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	3200	30½	30⅛	30½	30¼
4⅞	2⅜	..	Am Ice	500	2⅞	2½	2⅝	2½
37⅜	20	6	Am Ice pf	100	19½	19⅞	19⅞	20
9⅞	⅞	..	Am International	900	9¼	9	9	9
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	1100	18½	17¾	18	17¾
58	32	..	Am Loco pf	1600	55	54½	54½	54½
10¼	4¼	..	Am Mach Met	2100	9¾	9⅛	9¾	9¾
24¾	13½	..	Am Metal	1100	24¼	23⅜	23½	23⅛
28¾	18½	..	Am Mach Fy	1200	28⅞	27¾	28⅞	27
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	3500	7½	7	7¼	7⅛
41½	8¾	..	Am Pl Sv pf	3100	31⅜	30¼	30½	30¼
49½	10¼	..	Am P&L 6% pf	3900	37	35⅞	35⅞	35½
18¾	10½	..	Am Radiator	7200	18¼	17¾	17¾	17⅝
27¾	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	5200	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	27
143	125	6	Am Snuff pf	10	137	137	137	..
13⅝	4½	..	Am Seating	800	13¼	13	13¼	13
95¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	100	93	93	93	..
27	18½	1†	Am Sum Tob	400	25¾	24½	25⅛	..
51¼	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	12500	50½	49⅛	49⅛	50¼
26½	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	340	23½	22¼	22¼	24
99⅛	72½	5	Am Tobacco	600	99½	98½	99¾	..
102¼	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	1300	102½	101½	102⅜	100¾
20¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	2400	19	18¼	18⅜	18½
43	33½	2†	Am Stores	400	37¼	37¼	37¼	37
70½	51¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	55½	54½	54½	55½
140½	126¼	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	135½	135½	135½	135¾
43¾	38⅝	4	Am Tel & Tel	4200	140¼	139⅛	140	139½
19¼	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	7700	17⅞	17	17⅛	16⅜
81	48½	6	Am Wat1pf	400	81	81	81	81
9½	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	3000	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅛
54¼	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	7000	54¼	53	53	52⅜
1¾	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	100	4	4	4	..
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	900	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
49	31	..	Am inc L&S pf	100	48¾	48¾	48¾	47⅝
22	8	..	Anaconda Cop	56000	22	21⅜	21⅜	21¾
28	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	400	26	25½	26	12
17⅝	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	300	12¾	12¼	12½	12
109	100	6½	Anchor Cap pf	40	100	100	100	..
9	3⅛	..	Andes Copper	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
3½	1½	..	A P W Paper	200	2¼	2	2	4
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	1200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
70⅝	55½	6	Armour Ill pf	1500	60¾	60¾	60¾	60½
8	4	..	Arnold Constable	1500	6¾	6¾	6¾	7⅜
36	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	4200	36	33⅝	35½	33½
15⅛	7½	..	Assn Dry Goods	1100	14¼	13⅞	14	14¼
109	80⅜	9†	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	109	100	100	100
57⅛	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SP	3800	53¼	52¼	52¼	51⅝
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	2500	26¼	25	25	25
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	2300	27⅞	21¾	22¾	21¾
47½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	3100	46½	44¾	44⅝	46
41	31	..	Auburn Auto	4100	35¼	36½	37	36½
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	100	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
			—B—					
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	6300	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2¾
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	700	23⅞	23	23	22⅞
2⅜	1⅛	..	Balt & Ohio	5100	17⅝	17½	17⅛	17
23	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	600	21¾	21¼	21½	21¼
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	43¼	43½	43½	43¾
4½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
67½	32	..	Barker Bros vf	20	67½	67½	67½	..
51⅛	37½	1†	Bayuk Vig	400	46⅞	46¼	46⅞	46⅝
10⅝	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	3800	9¾	9½	9¾	9¼
115	101¾	..	Bayuk Cig pf	10	115	113½	113½	..
19	14⅛	..	eBatrice Cream	100	16⅜	16	16	16⅛
14⅜	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	1300	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
23¼	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	14100	23½	22⅝	22¾	22⅜
19⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	800	19	18¾	18⅞	19
50⅜	24	2	Best & Co	700	49¾	49½	49¾	49¼
41⅜	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	13500	41¾	40	40⅝	39¾
103¾	55¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	700	102½	100¾	101	100½
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	100	23¼	23	23	23⅜
14¼	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	3100	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14
80	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	30	80	80	80	80
16⅛	6½	..	Boeing Airplane	3400	15½	14⅞	14⅞	15⅜
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	600	49	48½	48¾	49
100	90	4†	Bon Ami A	20	98	97¾	97¾	..
26⅝	21	1.60	Borden	4100	24⅞	24½	24½	24⅝
29⅛	28¼	2	Borg Warner	1600	53½	52¾	53	52
48⅞	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	3800	48¾	48	48	47½
15½	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	8500	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15½
45⅝	23⅜	3	Briggs & Strat	100	44¼	44	44	..
36½	25⅜	..	Bristol Myers	400	34¾	34½	34½	35
46¾	36⅛	3	Brooklyn Man T	1100	40	39⅞	40	40
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	98½	98½	98½	98½
71½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	62½	62½	62½	65
67⅜	33⅛	..	Brunswick Balke	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	..
15⅝	3⅜	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	12½	12¼	12⅜	12½
91½	62¾	..	Bucyrus E pf	20	87	87	87	..
¾	¼	..	Budd Mfg R'ts	6500	⅝	½	⅝	⅝
6⅛	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	600	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
50½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	48¾	48¾	48¾	48
20¾	8	..	Budd Wheel	3300	8¾	7¼	8¼	7½
20¾	8¼	..	Bullard	400	20¾	19½	20¾	18¾
10¾	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¼
2¾	¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)	100	1½	1½	1½	..
7⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	140	7½	7	7	7
20½	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	4400	20½	20	20½	20
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cod	20	14½	14½	14½	..
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick	300	¾	¾	¾	..
20	11⅜	..	Byers	1100	18⅞	18½	18½	18½
60¾	32	..	Byers pf	110	60	58	60	..
			—C—					
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	1000	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	32
1½	1¼	..	Callahan Z & L	500	¾	¾	¾	¾
5¾	2¼	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
22¾	7½	.40b	Campbell Wyt C	3500	22¾	20½	22	19¾
16⅝	8¼	.40	Canada Dry	700	9¼	9	9¼	9¾
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	2500	10¾	10½	10¼	10¼
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	1400	36	35¾	35⅞	..
13¼	4¾	..	Capital Admin	400	12½	12¼	12½	12⅝
45½	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	20	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
86½	45¾	..	Case Thresh	4500	81½	79⅜	79⅝	79⅜
116¾	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	10	116¾	116¾	116¾	..
55½	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	4000	52⅝	51¾	51⅞	51
35¾	19½	..	Celanese Corp	5500	29⅝	28	28¾	28
17⅝	11¼	..	Celotex Co (h)	800	5⅞	4½	4¾	5
36½	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	740	35	33	33¼	35
39	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	300	25½	25½	25½	25½
39			Central RR of NJ	200	57½	57½	57½	..
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	4000	61⅞	60	60	61½
7	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	800	6⅝	6¼	6½	6¼
2	1	..	Certain-Teed pf	80	63	61½	61½	63½
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	300	46	46	46	..
47½	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1200	46⅜	46½	46½	46½
3	2⅛	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	300	1	1	1	..
5	2⅝	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2¾	1¼	..	Chi & GtWest (h)	200	1½	1⅛	1¼	1¼
34½	15⅝	1†	Chi Mail Order	200	32½	31½	31½	31½
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	800	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
4¾	2¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf(h)	300	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
5⅝	1¾	..	Chi & N'west (h)	200	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
10⅜	3⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	200	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6¼
12	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	7500	12	11½	11⅝	11
47½	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	4800	47½	45¾	45¾	45½
2⅝	⅝	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
7½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	200	5	5	5	5
25¼	9	..	Childs Company	200	5	5	5	5
74⅜	31	1†	Chile Copper	120	24½	23½	23½	24¾
35¾	27⅜	1†	Chrysler	37500	74¾	72¼	73	71⅞
24⅞	14	2	Cleve Gr Br Co	4000	35¼	34¼	35	34¼
99⅛	72½	5	City Ice & Fuel	300	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¼
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	76	75	76	..
18¼	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	800	16¼	15⅜	16¼	..
104	91½	6	Colgate-Palm-P	4000	18⅞	18½	18⅝	18⅝
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	103¾	103⅞	103¾	104
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	200	56¼	56¼	56¼	55⅞
33⅜	9	..	Collins & Aikman	17000	33⅜	32½	32½	32
107	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	170	107	105¾	107	106
5½	1½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	40	15½	14¾	15½	14½
14	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	19500	13½	12⅝	12¾	12⅝
36½	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	800	83¼	82½	83¼	82½
81	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	300	68½	68	68¼	66⅜
94	67	4	Columbian Carb	800	91½	89½	91	89¼
53⅞	39½	2½	Comm Credit	500	51	50⅜	50⅝	50½
72	5	2.80†	Comm Inv Tr	3300	68⅝	67¾	67¾	68
115½	111	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	112	112	112	..
102⅜	97⅞	4½	Comm I Tr 6½%	1500	101⅜	101	101¼	101¼
23⅞	17⅜	.60†	Comm Solvents	5500	20⅜	19¾	20	20⅜
27	¾	..	Comwlth & So	3700	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
1200	57		Comwlth &S 6pf	1200	57	56½	56½	55½
119½	112	5½	Com C pf	200	115	115	115	..
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	800	34½	33⅝	34	33¾
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	100	42¾	42½	42½	43¾
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	800	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4½
22⅛	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	500	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	1000	8⅝	8	8¼	..
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	15000	28	27½	27¾	26⅞
101¾	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	700	99½	99¼	99½	99½
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	11500	8⅜	7⅞	8¼	8
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	5	4¾	5	4⅝
1⅛	⅛	..	Consol Textile	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	25500	12¾	11⅝	12½	11⅜
74	62	7	Cons Cigar pf	10	70	70	70	..
5½	2⅞	..	Container B	12000	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	4¼
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	300	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
13⅜	6¾	..	Cont Baking B	1500	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
67¾	48¼	4	Cont Baking pf	300	64½	64½	64½	..
91⅛	69¾	2.40	Cont Can	2500	86⅞	86¼	86¾	86¼
14⅜	7	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	500	13¾	13	13	13¾
42⅜	28⅛	1.20†	Cont Insurance	200	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½
13¾	3⅜	..	Cont Motors	700	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜
23	15⅛	.62½b	Cont Oil	7500	20⅜	19½	23¼	19¼
60¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	150	55	54¼	55	54
78⅜	62	3	Corn Products	3300	64½	62¾	62¼	63⅜
67⅛	41¼	..	Coty	800	5¾	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
39⅞	33⅞	2†	Crown of Wheat	300	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	37⅞
16¾	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	200	13¼	13	13	13½
36¼	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	100	35⅜	35¼	35½	35
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	46	46	46	46
92	74½	5	Crown W Pap 1pf	20	92	92	92	92
5¾	3¼	..	CrownZeller Vtc	200	5	5	5	5
28	14	..	Crucible Steel	1000	28	27	27	27⅝
86½	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	300	86½	86½	86½	86
1⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	800	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug	110	9	8	9	8
8½	5¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	6½	6½	6½	6½
20	7¼	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
30	19	2½	Cudahy Packing	30	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
700	19	..	Curtis Publshg	700	19	18¾	19	19¾
10¼	8½	7	Curtis Pub pf	400	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	1500	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
10¼	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2300	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
29	16	..	Cutler Hammer	1000	28½	28¼	28½	28
			—D—					
42	22¾	..	Deere & Co	7500	41⅜	40⅜	41	40¼
28	19	.75g	Deere & Co pf	300	27¼	27	27	27
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	8500	38¼	37½	38½	38
6⅝	3¾	..	Del Lack & W	4300	17½	16⅜	16⅝	16¼
103½	65	4	Detroit Edison	500	103½	103	103⅜	103
40¾	26½	1½†	Diamond Match	300	39½	39¼	39½	40
43½	34½	2†	Dome Mines	800	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	41
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	200	8	8	8	7⅞
33	17½	.75b	Douglas A	2900	32¼	31⅝	31¾	31
24	13½	1½a	Dresser A	3100	24	24	24	23⅜
133⅛	6⅝	..	Dresser B	700	13¾	13½	13¾	13⅜
5½	2	..	Dunhill Intan	200	5½	5	5	5
19	12¾	1	Duplan Silk	200	17½	17	17½	16½
135¼	36⅝	3.60†	du Pont de Nem	4500	135¼	130	130½	134
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	300	130	130	130	130
115	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	114	114	114	114
			—E—					
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	7	6½	6⅞	6⅞
161	110½	5†	Eastman Kodak	2100	161	159¼	160	159¼
29	16⅝	1†	Eaton Mfg	9500	29	28⅝	28¾	28
7⅜	13¾	..	Eitingon Schild	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
32¼	19⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	14300	31⅜	31	31⅜	31⅜
9⅞	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	10500	0⅞	9½	9½	9⅝
8⅜	5¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
7½	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3500	5½	5½	5½	5½
28	2½	..	El Po&L 6% pf	3500	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	20⅜
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	4200	26	25⅜	25⅜	24¼
49½	39	3.25	Elec Sto Battery	800	48⅜	48	48⅝	48⅜
132	125¾	7	Endicott John vf	10	127¾	127¾	127¾	127½
7⅞	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
41	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	200	35½	35½	35½	36
42	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	200	40	40	40	..
13	4½	..	Equitable Off Bld	300	6⅛	6	6	6¼
14	7½	..	Erie RR	1000	12⅞	12¼	12¾	11⅜
17⅞	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	500	16½	15½	16	15¼
23¼	15	1	Evans Producta	400	20½	19¾	20	19
5	2	..	Exchange Buffet	240	4	3¾	3½	3¾
			—F—					
25⅛	17	..	Fairbanks Co	150	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¾
26½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	600	25	24½	25	24½
120	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	100	119	119	119	..
19¾	5¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	1100	18½	16⅞	16¼	18¾
7⅜	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	500	6½	6½	6½	..
4½	2	..	Fed Schew W	600	3½	3½	3¼	3½
3½	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv ¼	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25	16⅛	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	23	23	23	..
18⅛	13½	.40b	Firestone T&R	1100	15	14¾	14⅞	15
96	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	600	95⅜	95	95	96
58⅞	45¾	2½	First Nat Stores	700	51⅝	50½	51⅜	50
37	35		Follansbee B (h)	400	3½	3¼	3½	3⅝
54⅝

Business and Industry

New Building Makes Heavy Demand on the Steel Industry

Commerce and Finance

Major Categories Of U. S. Revenue Higher Than 1934

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Income tax collections above estimates and exceeding last year's figures were reported by the Treasury as it counted up results of another quarterly installment date.

For the first 15 days of the month, including the fifteenth when third-quarter installments on 1934 incomes fell due, the total was $221,018,483, or some $60,000,000 more than was collected in the same period of September, 1934.

From Jan. 1, the collections aggregated $946,801,330, a figure $239,000,000 greater than in the equivalent eight and one half months of 1934, and also, officials said, well in excess of Treasury expectations.

Not only income tax receipts, but all other major categories of revenue except the processing tax on farm products showed increases over 1934. Since the fiscal year began, miscellaneous internal revenue receipts totaled $461,000,000 as compared with $402,000,000, customs $80,000,000 as compared with $60,000,000 and miscellaneous receipts $24,000,000 as compared with $3,000,000.

The drop in processing taxes, from $118,000,000 to $38,000,000, however, kept the total of all receipts this year a bare $6,000,000 above those of last year. The figures were $739,000,000 and $733,000,000.

Expenditures have more than kept pace, with a resulting deficit of $751,000,000 as compared with $495,000,000 last year. General expenditures were listed at $745,000,000 this year and $548,000,000 last; emergency expenditures at $745,000,000 this and $680,000,000 last year; and the total of all expenditures was $1,491,000,000 as compared with $1,228,000,000.

To Extend Deadline On Trade Compacts With Five Nations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—To permit more time for negotiation of trade agreements now in progress, President Roosevelt was said authoritatively today to plan to extend until Dec. 31 the deadline on favorable tariff treatment to five nations.

Canada, France, the Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland now have reduced duties and other concessions given in three trade pacts in effect only until Oct. 1.

All five nations are negotiating trade agreements.

The postponement indicates that trade agreement officials expect to conclude the new pacts before the end of the year.

Under provisions of the Trade Agreements Act, President Roosevelt last July gave all nations except nine reduced duties on approximately 100 articles granted in pacts made with Sweden, Belgium and Haiti.

Besides the five to receive an extension, four others—Germany, Italy, Denmark and Portugal—were placed "on warning" that favorable treatment accorded their products might be withdrawn on 30 days' notice because of their alleged discrimination against American goods.

Since that time the President has withdrawn favorable treatment from Germany, effective Oct. 15. Italy has started negotiations to remove the alleged discriminations. Denmark and Portugal have taken no action to remedy alleged discriminatory treatment.

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UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
210 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

Buying Power Of Dollar Goes Higher

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE purchasing power of the dollar invested in common stocks during the month of August not only remained at the high level reached in the two preceding months but advanced slightly above the year's high point at the end of July, according to the monthly index prepared by Administrative and Research Corporation, New York. The bond dollar's buying power showed further moderate decline, as did the purchasing power of the dollar held in cash.

As of the end of August, the index of the purchasing power of the common stock dollar stood at 117.9, compared with 117.4 at the close of July. In comparison, the bond dollar was considerably below the common stock dollar, being 96.3 at the end of August against 98.3 at the close of the previous month.

German Internal $200,000,000 Loan Fully Subscribed

BERLIN, Sept. 18 (AP)—An official announcement said Germany was completely successful in a 500,000,000-mark (approximately $200,000,000) public loan for rearmament and re-employment.

Subscriptions to the loan closed Monday but its exact proceeds were not announced.

Steel Data Analysis Reveals Upturn in Heavy Industries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—An upturn in the heavy industries of the country, particularly privately financed building construction, is indicated by an analysis of steel production for the first half of 1935 just made by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The Institute shows that during the second quarter of the year the output of steel for building purposes increased by 14 per cent over that for the first quarter, and it was the largest for any three-month period since the second quarter of 1934, when the total was swelled by public works construction.

A sharp spurt in buying of fences and steel for various uses on the farm occurred in the second quarter and increasing purchases by many other industries, including railroads, were shown. The automobile industry, however, apparently retained its position as the largest single market for steel.

Building Contracts Jump

The increased demand in the second quarter for steel products used in building coincided with gains of nearly 100 per cent over the first quarter in residential building contracts, and of 25 per cent in non-residential contracts as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. By contrast, public works contracts were down 10 per cent from the first quarter and 52 per cent below the average for the first two quarters of 1934.

Nearly 1,232,000 gross tons of the steel products which are largely used in construction such as structural shapes, steel plates and piling, concrete reinforcing bars, galvanized sheets, butt-weld pipe, nails and conduits were produced for sale by the steel industry in the second quarter of this year.

This tonnage is 14 per cent above the total of 1,079,000 gross tons of these products produced in the first quarter of the year and represents about 19.3 per cent of the total tonnage produced in the quarter. First quarter production of steel building materials amounted to only 16.2 per cent of total production.

Total production for sale of steel products in the second quarter was 6,441,213 gross tons, down 4 per cent from the first quarter total of 6,661,995 gross tons.

Steel consumption by the automobile industry in the second quarter as indicated by the production for sale of merchant and alloy bars, sheets, except galvanized, and strip steel, of each of which the automobile and parts industry is by far the largest user, was about 425,000 gross tons, or 15.5 per cent below the first quarter.

Total tonnage of these products amounted to only 36.1 per cent of the total production in the second quarter, while first-quarter tonnage of these products was 41.1 per cent.

Purchases of steel by farmers for fences, fence posts and bale ties in the second quarter were more than 30 per cent ahead of the quarter preceding, and 7.5 per cent above the second quarter of last year.

Rail Buying Better

The railroads bought 81,000 gross tons more rails and fastenings, wheels, axles and track spikes in the second quarter than in the first, which increased their share of the total steel output from 4.1 per cent of the total in the first quarter to 5.5 per cent of the second quarter total. The total tonnage of such products in the first half of 1935, however, is about 450,000 gross tons below the first six months of last year.

The canning industry increased not only its tonnage consumption of steel in the second quarter, but also increased its comparative importance among other steel markets. A total of 491,050 gross tons of tin plate were produced for sale in the second quarter of 1935, which was 7.7 per cent of the total tonnage of steel products produced during the quarter. This compares with the production of 391,354 gross tons of tin plate in the first quarter—less than 6 per cent of the total for all products. In the second quarter of 1934 the tonnage of tin plate amounted to only 5.5 per cent of the production of all steel products.

First Offering Of FHA Insured Mortgages Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Federal Housing Administration insured mortgages are being placed on the market for the first time today to the amount of $1,250,000 by Pask & Walbridge, at prices to yield from 4½ per cent to 5 per cent. In the case of foreclosure, the holder is entitled to receive debentures guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States.

The mortgages are on properties in Alabama, New York, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, New Jersey and California, and have an average life of from 12 to 15 years. They are being offered in blocks of $25,000 or larger and are serviced by institutions approved by the Federal Administrator. Mortgage interest and principal amortization are to be paid monthly or quarterly, as desired by the purchaser.

Purchasers of the mortgages are protected against loss by the Mutual Mortgage Insurance fund under the control of the Federal Housing Administrator. In the event this fund proves insufficient to pay the principal and interest on the debentures, the holder is protected by the guarantee. In the event of default by mortgagor, the holder would secure title to the mortgage property and, providing he could not sell the property for an amount in excess of the unpaid principal, interest and expenses, would transfer the title to the Federal Housing Administrator.

In return for this assignment, the mortgagee would receive from the Federal Housing Administrator guaranteed debentures covering the unpaid principal and the unpaid interest from the time foreclosure proceedings were started and a certificate of claim. These debentures would mature three years after the maturity date of the mortgage and would bear 3 per cent interest.

The mortgages have been issued under the provisions of Title 2 of the National Housing Act by which the Federal Housing Administration insures first mortgages which do not exceed $16,000, or 80 per cent of the appraised value of the property. The average loan in the group being offered today does not exceed 65 per cent of appraised value. No property is insured unless both taxes and special assessments have been paid. The mortgagor is required to pay taxes and insurance in advance.

Because only those institutions approved by the Federal Housing Administrator may directly purchase, hold, or trade in insured mortgages, the offering is expected to be taken chiefly by banks and institutions. However, under date of July 30, 1935, R. M. Catherine, deputy administrator of the F. H. A., advised banking institutions and trust companies that the legal division of the FHA has drafted two forms of trust instruments by means of which an individual, through an approved institution, may participate in the insured mortgage program.

Takes New Position

Wide World

Benjamin F. Fairless
Recently Republic Steel Corporation Official, Selected to Head Two Chief U. S. Steel Subsidiaries, Under Name of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation

Fairless to Head Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 18—Business leaders of western Pennsylvania were formally introduced to the new chief of the United States Steel Corporation in this district—Benjamin F. Fairless—at a luncheon here today to mark the consolidation of the Carnegie and the Illinois Steel companies. Besides Mr. Fairless, president-elect of the newly formed Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, there were present at the luncheon some of the biggest men in the iron and steel industry. Among these were Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the corporation's board; William J. Filbert, chairman of the finance committee, and William A. Irving, president.

Attention naturally gravitated to Mr. Fairless, a newcomer to the steel corporation family and the man who is to direct the joint destinies of Carnegie Steel, principal subsidiary of the United States Steel in this district, and Illinois Steel, principal subsidiary in the Chicago district.

The combined output of the two subsidiaries will be greater than that of any other steel operating group.

The independents are conscious of the fact that it is the first step in a general reorganization of big steel methods. Talk among steel men is constantly devoted to the indications the United States Steel is preparing to compete for business in a more aggressive manner. The little operators are sure that they are going to get more competition.

Treasury Rules Credit and Not Federal Reserve, Says Expert

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—That "Treasury politics and activities are the dominant factors in the money market" and that in consequence "the Federal Reserve System does not have full control over credit conditions," was asserted by J. H. Riddle, economist of the Bankers Trust Company, in an address before the annual dinner of the Controllers Institute of America, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

"The inflow of gold as a result of the Government's gold policy and the printing of silver certificates as part of the silver program have been important factors in the growth of excess reserves and the abnormally easy money conditions," according to Mr. Riddle. "This process of building up excess reserves goes on month after month, and with the $2,000,000,000 of gold in the stabilization fund which can be used at any time, the Treasury is in position to dominate the money market even if it should prove unable to dictate the Federal Reserve policy."

Administration Policy Dominant

Little could be accomplished by the Federal Reserve following a different course from the Treasury, Mr. Riddle implied. "If business moves forward and confidence is restored to a point where credit excesses seem imminent, therefore, the question is whether the Treasury will be willing, in the face of its own financial needs, to permit a change in credit policies and co-operate with the Federal Reserve System in controlling the situation."

"The future course of our credit and financial affairs will probably depend more upon administration policies and activities than upon the Federal Reserve System itself. This will certainly be true for the next few years.

"The ability and independence of the men appointed governors of the Federal Reserve System, who will begin to function on next Feb. 1, is probably more important than the specific rules and regulations under which they operate."

Mr. Riddle doubted that "any experiments with a managed currency will cure our banking difficulties. They are not based on the facts of banking experience. Our weaknesses have been more in the foundations than in the superstructure. Assets of a poor quality in individual bank portfolios throughout the country have been the source of most of our troubles."

Perennially Moot Question

The question of whether the credit structure of the country is controlled by the banks or by the Treasury is a perennially moot question in financial politics. Before the creation of the Federal Reserve System the Treasury came to the aid of the money market in every crisis. The Reserve System was set up to take over this function, but during the war its policies were intentionally subordinated to the needs of Treasury financing. Financiers still claim that Treasury policy dictated artificially low rates for the financing of the last war loan and prevented the Reserve from taking the steps which mitigated the crisis in 1921.

Again in 1932, according to some Wall Street opinion, it was Washington influence, calling for the heavy "open market operations" which prepared the Reserve for its default of March, 1933. On the passage of the Gold Exchange Act in 1934, setting up the $2,000,000,000 secret stabilization fund, it was asserted that this put ultimate control of the money market in the Treasury's hands, although it had been potentially in the President's hands since the passage of the so-called Thomas Green-Back Amendment in April 1933, permitting the President to force the Reserve to buy $3,000,000,000 of Treasury obligations direct. Title II of the Banking Act of 1933, changing the personnel, and terms of office of the Federal Reserve board was a skirmish in the same perennial issue, which Mr. Riddle discussed.

Electric Output Continues Rising

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Electric power output for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 14, was 1,827,513,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 11.9 per cent over the corresponding week of last year, according to the Edison Electric Institute. Last week's output was 1,752,066,000 kilowatt hours. A seasonal increase is in order at this time.

July output was 9.6 per cent above last year; August approximately 10½ per cent, so that current figures represent a continuous widening of the gap.

Bombay Stock Exchange Is Ordered Closed

BOMBAY, Sept. 18 (AP)—The directors of the Stock Exchange decided today to close the exchange, fearing a crisis following raids by short traders.

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The World's Business

Reinterpreting the Most-Favored-Nation Rule

THERE is a unique simplicity about American customs duties. They are high, but, with one exception, impartial. To be specific, a sweater imported from England is charged just the same duty as one coming from Czechoslovakia. The exception is Cuba. Under the treaty of 1902, Cuba enjoys the privilege of getting its goods past the American customs barrier at less than the schedule rates, the same privilege being accorded American goods in Cuba. This is called a preference system. For all other nations the rule is rigidly nondiscriminatory. Next month, however, a line of German goods will not enter under the regular schedule, but will be mulcted in a higher duty. These goods are those on which rates have been reduced in the new trade treaties.

From Germany the new rates have been withheld because Germany has discriminated against American goods and American bondholders. All other nations besides the treaty co-signatories will enjoy them. One might be excused, therefore for dubbing the American policy "reprisals." The word, however, is not entirely appropriate. All that the United States has done is to charge Germany the same list of duties that prevailed prior to the negotiation of the new agreements. Nevertheless the existence of two customs schedules, one higher than the other, is, in effect, discrimination. And it is a unique departure in American commercial policy.

* * *

In the last six months, while negotiations for new agreements have been so much in the news, I have been asked several times to elucidate the abstruse subject of America's commercial policy under Mr. Roosevelt. Many questions have been asked. Apart from the request for a definition of the mouth-filling terms used—terms which come so trippingly off Secretary Hull's tongue—I find the puzzlement may be rendered in these questions:

Why should tariff concessions be passed on to third parties?

What is the good of going to all the trouble of negotiating concessions when you have to pass them on?

Now another problem has been posed by the action in respect of Germany:

If you say that the tariff concessions must be passed on, how can the State Department make an exception in Germany's case?

Traditionally the United States has clung to nondiscrimination in practice and fought its opposite in the commercial policy of other nations. Before the war, however, it did not pass on tariff concessions *automatically*. It required as a conditional precedent a like concession from the third parties. If the United States swapped tariff favors with A, B must offer the same favor in order to win the one conceded by the United States. This is called "conditional most-favored-nation" treatment. Since the war there has been a change to a policy which does not *require* like concessions as the condition for passing on to third parties any tariff concessions that the United States might exchange with another nation. This is called "unconditional most-favored-nation" treatment. The general objects of this rule, which is basic in any international system, may be enumerated:

1. The most-favored-nation rule in its unconditional form is a bulwark against unfair practices in international relations. The importance of this is apparent. Nations bound by such a provision need not be subject to the perennial feeling (as they are now) that others are discriminating against them and the corroding suspicion (as they are now) that those others are planning more discriminations.

2. The most-favored-nation rule in its unconditional form is directed toward an increase in *world* trade. If you have nondiscrimination, you encourage traders to trade. Discrimination has the contrary effect. It may expand the trade between the two nations in a preference relation, but only at the expense of the outsiders, whose trade shrivels up. A free field and no favor encourages the maximum amount of competition and business.

* * *

But, you might reiterate, this kind of policy is passive. You simply sit back and insist on getting your rights. Why, then, these new trade or reciprocal agreements which have to be shared with the rest of the world? For two reasons. The United States wishes *positively* to do its part in bringing about an all-round reduction in customs duties. The trade agreements do not mean much in this direction, but they do represent a downward movement in a world of upward movements. The United States, moreover, wishes to obtain more of the world's trade. This can be done under most favored treaties not only in the consequent enlargement of world trade *but also in the reduction in rates on specific goods in which the United States is interested.* This latter is always the prime object of the negotiations. Think, for example, of automobiles. If the United States can obtain a reduction in another country's duty on automobiles, then the increase in trade, even though available to all comers, will accrue to the United States. The reason lies in America's superior competitive position in automobiles. In other goods the same situation applies to the party negotiated with. For instance, in the agreement with Sweden, the United States agreed to lower the duty on matches, in which Sweden can compete against the world.

Now for the last problem. It does appear strange that, while the United States is seemingly tied to equality of treatment, it should discriminate against Germany. But there is neither inconsistency nor conflict in the procedure.

Germany and the United States have a most-favored-nation treaty. Thus, till October 15, the application of m. f. n. rules to Germany is a *treaty* obligation. But, because the treaty tied its hands too much in negotiating with neighbors, Germany was the one to give notice of its termination. Thus, in October, the application of the rule to Germany becomes a matter of *choice* to the United States. In choosing not to give equality of treatment to nations that discriminate, the United States is on valid, if (for the United States) new, ground.

By taking such action the United States hopes to check nationalistic tariff policies. I would repeat that the most-favored-nation rule is one of the pillars of an international economic system with a common monetary standard and the division of labor among the nations. Mr. Hull's great task, however, will be to establish when discrimination takes place.

H. B. E.

Crude Oil Stocks Decline in Week

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Crude oil stocks were reported today by Petroleum Administrator Ickes to have totaled 308,881,000 barrels at the end of the week of Sept. 7, compared with 309,976,000 on Aug. 31.

Domestic crude stocks fell 1,199,000 barrels, while foreign stocks rose 104,000 barrels.

Reports from the industry indicated crude production was somewhat lower for the week, and runs to stills fell off appreciably. The daily average crude output was about 2,725,000 barrels, 5000 below the previous week's average. Crude runs to stills averaged 2,655,000 barrels, a decline of around 100,000 barrels.

Crude imports averaged 111,000 barrels, against 82,000 for the week of Aug 31.

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NEWS

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Increasing complexities of the profession demand more and more of the teacher's time. Yet, daily, fast-moving trends, events, progress clamor for attention, compel interest—comprise elements of present knowledge they find it wise to have. Meeting this challenge for news service from those who must keep informed at minimum expenditure of time, The Christian Science Monitor has evolved the new World's Day column. In this Monitor feature all vital news is carefully selected, reduced to its interesting essentials, lucidly written, interpreted without bias, presented in new typography, facilitating quick understanding.

The World's Day
Its News at a Glance
Wednesday, Sept. 18

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

General Classified

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SALESMEN—Sell new advertising desk mirror for established, well-rated factory; ideal sideline; pocket sample; weekly commission; connections solicited only with commercial men covering regular territories. NEWTON MFG. CO., Bin 71, Newton, Iowa.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SOCIALLY known woman to show to mothers by appointment exquisite hand-made dresses for girls; commission. MARY MOORE, Box 394, Davenport, Iowa

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Tenacre Foundation
A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION
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TWO BRANCHES, ENTIRELY SEPARATED
One for the care of MENTAL CASES; the other for REST AND STUDY and the care of those meeting PHYSICAL PROBLEMS.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET
TEL 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FINGERPRINT EXPERT and PHOTOGRAPHER—Capable of installing and maintaining complete identification unit. Write Box N-7, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MATURE attendant-companion, well qualified, will care for one needing special attention; institutional, private, splendid references. Write Box M-26, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Notice to Visitors
Cars to all points of interest to Christian Scientists, also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022. CHARLES W COSMAN 95 Gainsboro Street Boston

COUNTRY BOARD

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Comfortable, quiet farmhouse, high elevation, extensive view, home cooking; $12.50 and $15 per week. MRS. L. J. DIRIG, R. D. 2.

DANCING

PETERS WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th, N. Y. C.—Social dancing for adults; educational dancing for children. TR. 7-4160 Visit us.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office sales or executive positions LOUISE C HAHN 280 Broadway N Y C Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
60 Park Place MA 1-4570 Newark, N. J

'Speed of the Winds' And Utah Salt Beds Give England Record

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Sept. 18 (AP)—Virtually every world land speed record of consequence belongs to England today.

Sending his frog-like racing juggernaut over the same salt beds where Sir Malcolm Campbell recently established his 301-mile-an-hour mark, Capt. G. E. T. Eyston last night completed a 24-hour assault against time which mowed down 14 assorted world records for racing machines.

Captain Eyston and two relief drivers, C. S. Staniland and Albert Denly, took turns behind the wheel of the "Speed o. the Winds," which resembles the face of a frog when viewed from the front.

Although the contest board of the American Automobile Association held up official announcement of speeds at the various stages of the endurance run, it was unofficially announced that Captain Eyston and his aides had captured the 24-hour record with a speed in excess of 140 miles an hour.

Only a few weeks ago, Ab Jenkins of Salt Lake City had established a record of 135.47 miles an hour for the day and night race.

Mr. Jenkins held several records captured by the Englishman, while others were held by John Cobb of London. These included records for 10 miles, 50 kilometers, 50 miles, 100 kilometers, 200 kilometers, 2000 kilometers, 2000 miles, 3000 kilometers, 3000 miles, 4000 kilometers, 5000 kilometers, one hour and 12 hours.

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET

Live EXCLUSIVELY FOR LESS!
Deluxe 1 to 6-room suites, 1 or 2 baths; Garage. Restaurant, Maid service if desired. Free Gas, Electricity. Refrigeration.
$40 to $176
Resident Manager
at delightful
OXFORD COURTS
5 Arlington St., Cambridge
TRO 'bridge 1220
HARRY A. GILBERT MANAGEMENT

First Choice..
for superior apartments . . . this fine 7 story building, opposite Soldiers Field, 3 minutes from Harvard Square.
Now Available
Spacious 3 Room Apartments at Attractive Rentals
De Luxe 7 Room Apartments
Barrington Court
987 Memorial Drive
CAMBRIDGE ELIot 8721
Nordblom Management

THE ELIOT
370 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
Ideally located—attractive apartments. 24-hour elevator service. Maid and secretarial service available.
SELECTED TENANCY
1 ROOM AND BATH FROM $35
2 ROOMS AND BATH FROM $50
3 ROOMS AND BATH FROM $90
An inspection will convince you as to their desirability and unusual value. COM. 1484.
Colonial Dining Room in Building

Enjoy The harmonious atmosphere of these 5-room apartments at 135-143 Beacon Road, BROOKLINE, near Dean Road. Both railroad and "El" transportation within one minute, real fireplaces, two baths, kitchens with pantries. Runkle school district.
SHOWN BY RESIDENT SUPT.
or call
Mr. March, CAPitol 1638

New!
Decorator Suites
The Myles Standish
30 BAY STATE ROAD
COM. 4500
Nordblom Management

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Harlow — at Harvard Square
Complete Listings
for fall occupancy now available.
Let us help you.
12 Brattle Street Tro. 7336

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Predicting a shortage by fall, we suggest you make your selection now
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors, 273 Harvard Street Brookline, Asp. 1504.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
BACK BAY. 2-4-room suits., warm, comfortable, conv., $40 to $53.50 unfurnished. Slightly more if furnished. We advise renting now for desirable suites. Free electricity for refrigeration, lights and elec. appliances after June 15; latest G E. refrigerators and new gas ranges. Reliable management. 24A Clearway St. Tel. KEN more 0482

FENWAY Apartments 1-2-3-4 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette in quiet, carefully restricted, modern elevator buildings. Rentals from $31 to $65 a month include free gas and refrigeration. Adults only. Inspection invited. EVANS & MORIN Management, 1101 Boylston St. 131 Park Dr. Boston Com 5500

COMPLETELY renovated 1-room suite in fireproof building, having private telephone; suitable for studio or living quarters; at reduced rental. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Com 3212

MASSACHUSETTS CHAMBERS
146 Mass Ave Boston—1-2-3-room suites; near Boylston St.; 24-hour elevator and telephone switchboard service Apply on premises

NEW GARRISON HALL APTS. 8-16 Garrison St., Boston Copley Sq. District. Within easy walking distance of downtown. Deluxe Suites, $37.50-$40-$50-$62.50. First class fireproof building.

BOSTON—Modern apts., 1 and 2 rooms; bath and kitchenette, $35 and $40, including Frigidaire and gas; 3 rooms, bath, dinette and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $75, including Frigidaire and gas. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St.

BROOKLINE, Mass. (off Beacon St.)—Desirable 7-room apartment, breakfast room, electric refrigeration, steam heat, screened porch; janitor service. American adults. Asp. 8169.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 149 Winthrop Rd.—7-room heated apartment. LONgwood 4084.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—3 large sunny rooms, heated, closets, reception hall, first floor separate, single house; adults. MID. 5426.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BECAUSE of shortage I advise YOU to receive your winter furnished apartment NOW; $35 upwards. Bos 23, Brookline, Mass

BOSTON, MASS., 39 Hemenway St.—Nicely furnished, clean, homelike kitchenette apartments, rents reasonable; electric refrigeration; owner management

SIX rooms, real home, completely redecorated, fireplace, refrigeration and incinerator, real dining room, sunny; overlooking Harvard College; walking distance to Christian Science church. H. E. W., 10 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 9037 and 8240.

DRESSMAKING

MRS. M. LORD, designer and maker of gowns, coats and suits; remodeling and alterations. 344 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. Com. 2434.

FACTORY PROPERTY

MANUFACTURING spaces, low rent, $15 to $50 per month. MR. SAVOY, Lenox Garage, 1 st. Botolph St., Boston Circle 6712.

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CHRISTMAS, Birthday, Sunshine boxes of cards. Subscriptions taken for all magazines. L. A. Tennant, 2470 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

FURNITURE

FINE used furniture in good taste, inexpensive; new Simmons Beautyrest bedding, studio beds. LLOYDS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Brown mahogany typewriter desk and chair; excellent condition; reasonably priced. Tel. Long. 5439, Brookline, Mass.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5073

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—UPHOLSTERER; must thoroughly understand the business; one who can hang curtains and drive small truck. 84 Brick Church Plaza, East Orange, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, thoughtful, middle-aged working companion; good home rather than high wages. S-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HAYDEN HALL, Providence Rd., Wallingford, Pa. Philadelphia suburb—Temporary or permanent home for those needing loving experienced care or rest and study. Tel. Media 1011.

PRIVATE HOME where one or two elderly people may have loving care; reasonable. Phone 543; 610 Lorraine St., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

HOUSES FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—To let, Whole or part of well furnished 9-room house, oil heat; 5 fireplaces; parking space, LONgwood 5018.

FOR RENT—Attractive furnished home on Chestnut Hill, Mass., 10 rooms, 3 baths, oil heat, garage. MRS. BRADFORD, 162 Middlesex Road, Chestnut Hill.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. 469 Walnut St.—Large house, 14 rooms, 3 baths, lavatory downstairs; delightful location; furnished or unfurnished; 2-car garage Hancock 2600.

WELLESLEY, MASS. — 6 rooms, modern, single, open porch, heated sun porch, garage; good location; reasonable rent. FRED O. JOHNSON CO., 8 Grove St. Tel. Wel. 0902.

MILLINERY

MADEMOISELLE CAVALLO
Distinctive hats at moderate prices. Remodeling. 9 Norway Street, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage — all work guaranteed. NAT STACEY, Proprietor 75 Ellery St., Cambridge Tro. 8036, Kir. 4083

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office to share evenings; Grand Central area. Telephone Eldorado 5-1855, New York City

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WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in Return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

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GREYCROFT INN
"The Peace and Security of Home"
68 DANE STREET BEVERLY, MASS.
Open Year Round Tel. 2015 Reasonable

THE GUEST HOUSE, 302 Eighth Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.—Quiet, homelike, helpful; near ocean; airy rooms; 35th year; rates moderate. Tel 7916

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 81 Park St.—Two connecting rooms, bath; large room 2nd floor; fine piazza; excellent meals LONgwood 8869.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Near Coolidge Corner—A pleasant room with board, first floor, reasonable. Beacon 5728.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

Lexington, Mass., Twin Oaks
A cozy, modern, comfortable home for overnight guests; open year round. MR. and MRS. EDGAR W. HOUGHTON, Route 2-A, Junction 128.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, Mass.—Sunny, attractive room next bath in desirable 7-room apartment. Kitchen privileges, reasonable. Sta. 0439.

1126 Boylston Street
BOSTON
Fenway Club
for Women
Matron and Maid Service
Desirable furnished rooms. Kitchen and cooking privileges. Telephone service.
Rents by day, week or month.
Apply at Club Office, 4th floor.
Mrs. Colburn. Kenmore 1902

ATTRACTIVE rooms en suite or single, 3 baths, 638 Beacon St., Boston. Mrs. Tiffin's Room & Service Directory, 20 Clearway St. KEN. 2458.

BEACON ST., 324. Overlooking Charles — Furnished and unfurnished 1 and 2-room suites, $35-$65 a month. Com. 2999, Boston, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL room in Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 20 minutes to N. Y. C.; $6. 109 E. 15th. Tel. Buc. 2-8519.

BOSTON—Large assortment of rooms for permanent guests, $5 a week and up; Christian Scientists preferred; transients, $1 per day per person. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave.—Cool, desirable rooms with running water; nearly opposite The Mother Church; near-by garage; $1 per day per person. S. J. SLACK.

BOSTON, 52 St. Stephen Street, Tel. Com. 8868—Neat, airy rooms for 1 or 2 at reasonable rates; less by week; near church. MRS. B. E. BLOOD.

BOSTON, Back Bay—Attractive, sunny room, with two ladies; reasonable; elevator; permanents or transients. 844 Beacon St., Suite 23. Tel. Kenmore 5791.

BOSTON, Back Bay—Light rear room with good outlook; 2 windows, home privileges; reasonable. RICHARDSON, 16 Clearway St.

BOSTON—Pleasant, homelike rooms near The Mother Church, price reasonable. 95 Gainsboro St. 85 Emma Rankine Ken. 6017, after 5 p. m.

BOSTON—Attractive, sunny rooms, near The Mother Church. Transient or permanent guests. Free parking space. Apt. 4, 94 Gainsboro St.

BOSTON, 219 Newbury St.—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms. Edison steam heat, homelike atmosphere. Mrs. George, Com. 9730.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath; single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Furnished room, running water, light cooking; also single front room. Tel. Circle 9267.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Apt. 8—Single or double room available for winter, KENmore 7502.

BOSTON, 364 Marlboro St.—Warm, light rooms, single and double. Telephone Com. 9109.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Well furnished double and single room in private home of 2 adults; parking space; home privileges; fireplaces; reasonable; transient or permanent. Lon. 1018.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2 sunny rooms, private bath, kitchen; nicely furnished; quiet, clean home; suitable for 2-3 business people. 65 Beals St.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large, handsome room in quiet adult household; use of parlor, kitchen, parking. Longwood 8691, 41 Clark Road.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1715 Washington St.—Nicely furnished room; business woman preferred; breakfast if desired. Long. 1810.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1674 Beacon St., opposite Winthrop Road—Nicely furnished rooms; fine location; reasonable rates.

IRVINGTON, N. J.—Pleasant bed-sitting room; private family; convenient, residential 18 Chapman Pl. Tel. ES. 2-6228. MRS. A. McILRAVEY.

N. Y. C., 110 W. 90th.—Two front rooms, neatly furnished, private home, near church; gentleman preferred; reasonable. Schuyler 4-5280. WEBBER.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park W., Apt. 112—Gentleman; permanent; homelike, private; breakfast; best neighborhood; 8th subway, 6th, 9th L.

N. Y. C., 135 E. 33rd St.—Front cozy living room adjoining bedroom; quiet locality; gentleman preferred; $8. Call evenings. E. O. Eberhardt.

N. Y. C., 601 West 115th, Apt. 2 (Near Columbia and Church)—Comfortably furnished small and large room, $5.00 and $7.00; kitchen priv.

PHILA., PA., 3600 Hamilton St. W.—Family of 2 share quiet home; residential; 12 min. center of city; 2 communicating rooms, breakfast. Eve. 1168.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Furnished room, 1 minute to Mass. Ave. or Davis Square; business person desired; breakfast optional; references exchanged. SOM. 6207-J, 8 Campbell Pk.

PIANOS WANTED

PIANO WANTED—Cash; state make, price, also whether grand or upright. RANFT, 1870 Morris Ave., Bronx, New York City.

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PRINTING—Every description; helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

QUALITY PRINTING OF ALL KINDS
Reasonable Prices Temple Press Est. 1913
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Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

FLUSHING, Bayside (Long Island, N. Y.)—Houses, lots, apartments; sale or lease. R. D. BOYLE, 146-25 35th Ave. Tel. Flushing 9-0821.

FOR SALE, ABINGTON, MASS.
Very attractive Cape Cod home, very central, corner lot, 9 rooms, laundry, fireplaces, brick oven, hot water heat, bath, 2-car garage, fruit, best of shrubbery; shown by owner. Tel. Rockland 897-J-3.

SAVE time and effort; be safeguarded through this office. MRS PARMER 18 Brattle St., Cambridge. KIRkland 7427

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Beautiful Newstead Section; brick colonial, 7 large rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage, oil burner, shrubs, trees. FREDERICK D. SMITH, 1878 Springfield Ave., Maplewood, N. J. SO. 2-6385.

SHOE REPAIRING

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
COMMUNITY SHOE REBUILDERS
WHITTEMORE PASTES AND POLISHES
87 BAKER STREET

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PUBLIC accountant desires part time connection few days a week; reasonable charges. Room 1122, 51 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Refined young women, experienced, desires position as companion or care of home; also traveling experience, can drive car, sew, cook and teach fundamentals of music for piano. G. STONE, 335 E. 19th St. BU. 2-7852.

CLEAN, dependable Scotswoman would appreciate sewing in the home by hour or day. Address SYMINGTON, 468 Brookline Ave., Boston.

NURSE for one child or companion-housekeeper, capable of taking charge; Long Island preferred. 29 So. St. Paul's Rd., Hempstead, N. Y. Hempstead 122-R.

NURSERY governess to children, weekly, monthly; live in, out; companion, good reader, experienced driver. Write Box F-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant-bookkeeper desires position, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation. Tax reports. E. H. McIntyre, 7118 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFINED, capable housekeeper, accustomed to responsibility, wishes management of institution or private home; well educated and traveled, unencumbered, location optional. Write Box K-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

REFINED young woman, three years' experience as child's nurse, desires position. Handy with needle; live out; splendid references. Write Box M-27, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

N. Y. C.—Girl, colored, part-whole time; cooking; city-suburbs; willing; refs. AGATHA HODGES, 81 West 141st St. (APt. 2D). N. Y. C.

WANTED—A position in hotel as housekeeper (experienced), or assist in culinary dept., dining room or tearoom. INEZ CLARK, Winecoff Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Bookkeeping, typing, filing, clerical and statistical work; splendid references. Write Box M-25, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone Edgecombe 4-7636.

STUDIOS TO LET

EXCEPTIONALLY beautiful studio and reception room, Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston, available Friday or Saturday (or both) each week, October to July, to piano, violin or cello teacher. Box S-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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LILIAN PRUDDEN
TEACHER OF PIANO
Work with children a specialty.
Tel. ASP. 6088
66 ENGLEWOOD AVE., BROOKLINE, MASS.

MISS JEAN WILLARD
PIANIST AND TEACHER
TELEPHONE BELMONT 2915 (MASS.)

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LOOK OVER your winter garments; moth holes, burns and tears rewoven like new. Bub Textile Mending Service, Little Bldg., Boston.

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PROMPT preparation of professional manuscripts, letters from dictation, envelopes addressed, etc., at most reasonable rates. MISS M. L. McMULLIN, 114 Federal St., Salem, Mass. Tel. 582-M.

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NO MAN IS HARD TO FIT AT BLATT'S!
Stout Men . . . Short Men . . . Short Stouts . . . Tall Men . . . Regular Men
Every man, regardless of type or build can get his size in Berkeley Square Clothes in exactly the style he likes. He need make no compromise because of his size!
Price $24.50
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Avenue at South Carolina

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The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
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Individual Millinery
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WE wish to announce a new upholstering department. We are in a position to re-upholster furniture with skilled workmanship and high class fabrics, at extremely reasonable prices.
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LOUIS CASTOR
Furrier—Cold Storage
Tailoring—Dry Cleaning
Coll. 485 713 Haddon Ave.

EAST ORANGE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-0663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section

SUBURBAN FASHION SHOP
34 BRICK CHURCH PLAZA
Announcing Fashion's First Choice of
Fall Dresses, Suits and Hats
Moderately Priced
Expert alterations at no additional cost.

DYERS CLEANERS

MAIN STREET PRESSING & TAILORING CO., Inc.
Est. 1917
All work done here in our own plant.
484 Main Street Orange 3-1141-1142

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

Frank G. Maugers MARKET
Our Meat Is Good
We Invite Your Patronage
460A Central Ave. Or. 3-5153

In East Orange, It's
HUBER'S
for
Superior food and delicious home-made ice cream. Open till 12:30 a. m. serving "Betwixt and Between Snacks."
Main Street at Munn Avenue
(Formerly of Montclair and Jersey Shore)

Martens'
TEA ROOM SERVICE
Pies, Cake, Pastry
We Make Our Own Candy and Ice Cream
Free Delivery Service
391 MAIN STREET OR. 3-8680

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS' GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or 5-9000

OLGA'S BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in care of the Hair and Scalp
Our aim and desire is to recondition and beautify the hair.
Personal Services of Mme. Olga
by appointment only.
388 Dodd St. Or. 3-1778

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in East Orange by
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
A full line of Children's Shoes
Sizes 1-6. $3.50-$3.95
534 MAIN STREET

SANFORD DRESS SHOP
Showing an attractive line of
SPORT DRESSES
Early Fall Models
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Awnings Taken Down,
Stored and Repaired
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INSURANCE
Automobile—Fire—Plate Glass—Etc.
156 Ridgewood Avenue Newark, N. J.
MA-3-1200 Bl-3-3200

ELIZABETH

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
We Are Featuring
WHIPPED CREAM PIES
TARTS and LAYER CAKES
PHONE EL. 2-1432
318 MORRIS AVE. ELIZABETH, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
27 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

THE SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses, Hats, Coats, Suits
216-216½-218 Main Street

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

HOBOKEN

ESTABLISHED 1865
A. J. VOLK CO.
Morticians
HOBOKEN and TEANECK
Phones
Hoboken 3-0820 Teaneck 6-0202

JERSEY CITY

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19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Berzen 3-2943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section

We Serve Your Favorite
ICE CREAM
25 Delicious Flavors
BON PALATE CHOCOLATE SHOPPE
Tasty Food and Candy
Delaware 3-9059 We Deliver
490 Bergen Avenue

NEW FALL STYLES
Now on Display
Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
HUDSON SHOE SHOP
519 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.

DONALD F. WOOD
Funeral Director
74 Fairview Avenue Tel. Bergen 3-4288
Service from a Funeral Parlor If Desired
LADY ATTENDANT

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY
(Continued)

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100
New Fall Models just arrived
Red Cross Shoes, $6.50
Antioch College and
Arch Preserver Shoes, $9.00

IRVEN JOSEPH
Scientific Shoe Fitting
296 Central Avenue

Buy Through
Direct Wholesale Representative
FURNITURE
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
DOMESTIC and ORIENTAL RUGS
VENETIAN BLINDS—DRAPERIES
ETHEL JASPER
226 Grant Ave. Tel. Bergen 3-5344

KEARNY

John D. Crane & Sons
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
241 KEARNY AVENUE
KEARNY, N. J.

Three Generations of Funeral Service in Hudson, Essex and South Bergen

MAPLEWOOD

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
FRED DIETZ, *Prop.*
Delicious Summer Specials
Blueberry and Peach Muffins, also Meringues for Ice Cream Fillings

STRUBBE'S
For good ice cream and home-made candies, fresh daily.
178 Maplewood Avenue So 2-2465
1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington Es. 3-3920

SIRLYN'S
The Exclusive Men's and Boys' Store
Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
163 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 2-1260, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from Monday to Friday, inclusive.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

HANSEN SALES, Inc.
Bloomfield Ave. and So. Willow St.
PHILCO RADIO RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
WILLARD BATTERIES
PHONE 2-4048

CLASS ROOM DRESSES
Tailored Crepe Shirtmakers in the Fall's rich, dark shades, featuring all the best details of smart tailored wear translated into school girl terms. $4.00
Miss Frances Shop
470 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

New Showing of
Fall Shoes, $6.50
RED CROSS SHOES
Wellmont Theatre Building
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Worth Knowing

DURING 1934,'35,'36 THE FEDERAL GOV'T HAS SPENT, AND WILL SPEND ABOUT AS MUCH AS THE GOV'T SPENT IN THE FIRST 124 YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

From the Administration of George Washington to the first Administration of Woodrow Wilson the expenditure was $24,521,845,000—the expenditures for 1934, 1935, 1936, will be $24,208,535,000.

Ten Guesses

91

Check (√) Yes or No

1. According to the census of 1930, had more than 75 American towns and cities over 10,000 population more than doubled in population in the decade? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Is it true that Carlyle's first manuscript of his "French Revolution" was inadvertently destroyed by a friend's maid? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Is the Volga properly referred to as Europe's greatest river? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. It is said that the total unmined coal in proved fields in the United States is more than 100 times the amount which has been mined to date. Is this true? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Was Napoleon less than five feet and a half tall? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Is it true that portions of the Bible have been printed in more than 900 languages? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Is a kilometer more than three fifths of a mile? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Is the ordinary United States postage stamp less than one square inch in area? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Is Luke referred to in the Bible as the "beloved physician"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Is the following sentence grammatically correct: "The man whom I thought was my greatest enemy, has befriended me"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Tree Painting

A MAN had a crabapple tree that was all but wasted away, with only leaves remaining — and swarming with ants. Having on hand a quantity of cheap asphaltum paint (coming in black or dark red, and used on bridges, girders, fire escapes, and such), he painted the trunk and lower limbs part way out. And lo! the tree flourished mightily! In the next season he found a load of fruit that bent down the branches. Then he used this paint on apple, pear, and cherry trees, with good results.

This gave him an idea; so he called on neighbors and agreed to restore their trees at a nominal price.

J. F. G.

Daily Features

'Come on and Play'

Sent to Monitor Camera Club by Ethel Mae Lion, Oakland, Calif.

PLAYFUL PUPPY GETS A PEAL OF PROTEST

Mr. Scroggins

Scroggins Hears About the Bird's-Eye View

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

BROWN leaves went "whish" and then were quiet, as Florrie, the prominent pigeon, made a landing on a quiet spot in Boston Common. It was fun to have the leaves "whish" and then settle back again; so Florrie, in her own quaint way a fun-lover, took to the air, circled about, and landed again. This time she beat her wings more, as she was settling close to the ground, than she had done on the first landing; and the leaves "whished" higher and took a longer time settling back. Florrie winked her wink-eye and took off again, circled about and repeated the performance. This time, however, a reception committee awaited her—consisting of Mr. Scroggins.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Scroggins Ready to Query Florrie

"They make quite a stir when you land," he said, riffling the leaves with his cane.

Florrie winked heavily and then admitted that the stir was intended. Scroggins gazed at the trees. "Leaves beginning to fall," he said.

Florrie conceded the point.

Scroggins took off his hat and gazed into the beautiful sky. "Must be nice up there," he said.

Florrie winked and nodded.

Scroggins put his hat back on and straightened up. He buttoned his coat, then unbuttoned it, cleared his throat, took off his hat, and waved his cane. All of these things together betoken something important on the Scroggins mind.

"Florrie," he said, "how does it look from away up there?" He pointed to the most remote patch of sky.

Florrie didn't wink. Scroggins, it was clear, had struck what sometimes is referred to as "a responsive chord."

"Different," she said. "Very different."

Scroggins gazed aloft dreamily. "I've been on the top of a steeple on Park Street," he said. "I've been on top of a flagpole and on the Custom House Tower, but I've never been any higher."

"I have," said Florrie, but not boastingly.

"I know you have," said Scroggins humbly. "And won't you tell me about it?"

Florrie nodded. "The higher you go, the smaller things become down below," she said.

Scroggins took in a great gulp of air, held it in his cheeks and exploded it. "Dear, dear!" he said.

"The Frog Pond looks about like a good-sized raindrop. The Public Garden lake is hardly much bigger. You can't even see Neck and Crop, the swans."

"Do they know that?" said Scroggins.

"No," said Florrie.

"That's good," said Scroggins.

"Trees all taken together in the Garden and the Common look like sprigs or bunches of green. Streets are like pieces of string; and from away up, monuments and statues don't look like anything."

Scroggins hurrumphed and brought his eyes back to earth. "That, I believe, is what is known as 'a bird's-eye view,'" he said. Florrie nodded and then resumed winking.

"Very interesting," said the venerable squirrel. "But I think I like things bigger and nearer." He swung his cane briskly. "But then, everyone to his taste," he said, gallantly bowing to Florrie and thanking her again for telling him about the look of the world from far up.

For the Scrapbook

To do virtuous deeds, to give in charity, to be kind, to be humble, to speak sweet words, to wish good to others, to have a clear heart, to acquire learning, to speak the truth, to be patient and contented, to be friendly, to pay due respect to the old and young—all these are the friends of the good man and enemies of bad men.—*Zoroaster* (Persian).

A difficulty raiseth the spirits of a great man, he hath a mind to wrestle with it, and give it a Fall.

A man's mind must be very low, if the difficulty doth not make a part of his Pleasure.

The Pride of Compassing may more than compare with the pleasure of Enjoying.—*Halifax.*

Discretion in speech is more than eloquence.—*Bacon.*

Quotation for Today

JOINING in the amusements of others is, in our social state, the next thing to sympathy in their distresses; and even the slenderest bond that holds society together should rather be strengthened than snapt.—LANDOR.

Cake and Milk for Dessert

Sent to Monitor Camera Club by H. F. Albee, Cambridge, Mass.

GOOD TO THE LAST CRUMB AND DROP

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Farther, further (A. L. C.)—The correspondent writes:

We are interested in speaking the English language correctly, and I have often corrected Mr. C—— for using the word "further" instead of "farther," in reference to distance. Now he draws my attention to two newspaper articles, in which the word is so used:

(1) "Beagle Channel . . . is named after the ship in which Charles Darwin made his famous voyage . . . after Magellan had found the more famous passage *further* north."

(2) "Terrymen drop *further* behind in pennant race."

Will you please let us know if "further" is used correctly in these instances?

Although many reputable writers have played fast and loose with these words, there is a growing crystallization of sentiment back of using "farther" when spatial distance is concerned, and "further" when there is a difference of time, quantity, or degree. For example: "He walked two miles *farther* than I did"; and, "He went *further* than I did in opposing the measure." It might be well to add that "farther" is used when the distance is actual—related to "far." Use "further" when the distance is figurative—no actual feet, rods, or miles concerned.

With the foregoing in mind, the reader will observe that "farther" might better have been used in the first example. He will observe, further, since no actual distance is concerned in the second example, that there is no especial objection to "further."

Port Said ("Radiocaster")—Yes, despite the rapid Americanization of this name ("Said" pronounced like "said"), the only pronunciation as yet authorized by Webster's is *Sah-eed'* (*a* as in *arm*, *ee* as in *feet*).

In Lighter Vein

Still in Fashion

He was a stout man, with large, broad feet, and although several pairs of boots were shown to him he refused them.

"I must have square toes," he explained to the assistant.

The young man sighed. "But square toes are not stocked now, sir," he insisted. "Pointed toes are fashionable this season."

The stout man gave an angry stare. "That may be," he retorted, "but I happen to be wearing last season's feet."—*Tit-Bits.*

Destiny

Comrade H. W. Cunningham, now on duty in Honolulu, tells a yarn about a hardboiled top kick who was lecturing a bunch of young recruits.

"Don't forget that the army is just one big family," he said. "And that in each one of you there is the making of an unknown soldier!"—*American Legion Monthly.*

Billboard vs. Trees

Travelers on the highways will understand the versifier who thus parodies Joyce Kilmer's beautiful tribute to trees:

I think that I shall never see
A billboard lovely as a tree.
Perhaps, unless the billboards fall,
I'll never see a tree at all.
—*Toronto Globe.*

An Athlete

He was telling his aunt why the autoist was being questioned by the policeman.

"That fellow has been jumping the traffic lights," he said.

"Extraordinary!" she remarked. "He doesn't look a bit like an athlete."—*Nashville Tennessean.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Migration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

IN THE foothills of Berkeley are two lovely neighboring estates. Each owner has surrounded his home with spacious grounds and beautiful gardens filled with the choicest flowers; but the most admired features of these charming places are the two attractive ponds, or miniature lakes, to be found each in its proper setting and, as it happens, at a considerable distance apart.

To increase this natural and cultivated beauty, the owner of one of these estates acquired a pure white Russian deerhound, dignified and shy. The other estate, while graced with no such rare and beautiful animal as the white deerhound, enjoys a number of ducks, among them a small snow-white Chinese duck.

One day recently the woman who owns the deerhound glanced out of her living-room window, and, to her great amazement, she saw a pure white bird swimming contentedly upon her pond. It was, to be sure, the white Chinese duck from her neighbor's pond. But why had it deserted its own lake in this fashion? And how had it traveled the rather long distance between the two little lakes?

She telephoned her neighbor, who sent down to retrieve the pretty bird. But the next day the white duck again appeared, and it was again restored to its rightful place—only to have the episode re-enacted the following day!

By this time, the two families were greatly mystified, and a casual watch was arranged to clear up the matter. An explanation was soon found when the large, but seemingly aloof, dog was seen to approach the brink of his neighbor's pond and wait patiently for the little white duck. Soon it swam just near enough so that the dog could open his huge jaws and close them gently over the feathery body. Then he carried his little friend over to his own domain (apparently arousing not the slightest fear), and deposited her carefully on *his* lake—where he was observed watching her for some time with the greatest satisfaction.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

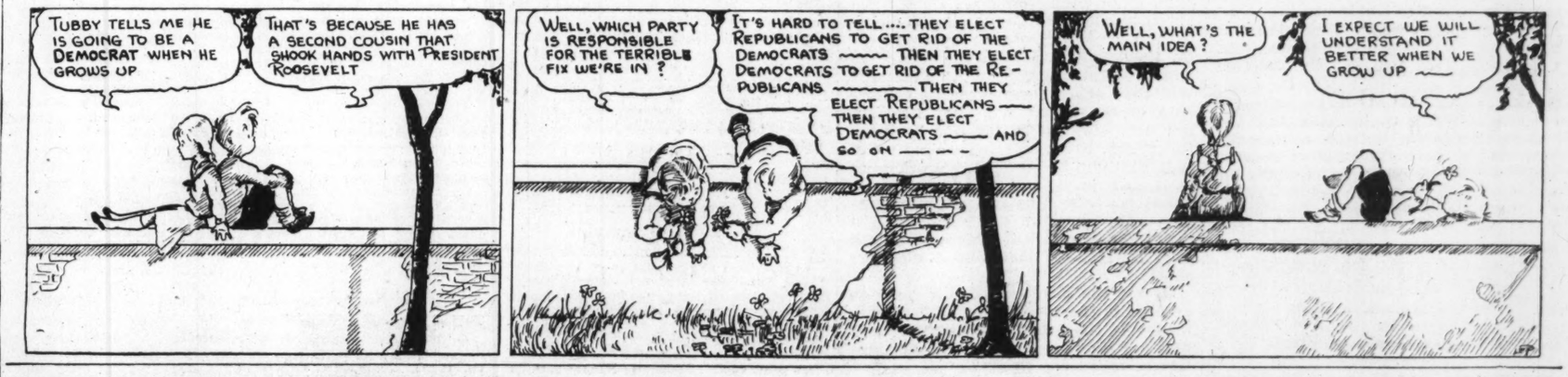
The "Rod" of God's Inheritance

THE prophet Jeremiah wrote on the eve of the exile of the Jews in Babylon; and in the earlier part of the tenth chapter of his book he warns his readers, in view of this imminent catastrophe, to forsake the follies of idolatry and turn to the true God, the only real "king of the nations" (verse 7). Then, in stressing the essential relation between God and the "chosen people," he affirms, according to our Common Version, that "Israel is the rod of his (God's) inheritance" (verse 16)—a peculiar phrase which seems not altogether easy to understand.

It is of interest to note, however, that in Hebrew the term *shebet*, here rendered "rod," can also mean "tribe"; and if this latter rendering be preferred, the reference would be to Israel as "the tribe of God's inheritance"—in other words, "the tribe which constitutes his own heritage."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Ice Cream Cones Are Still Five Cents, So What's the Difference?*

By LE PELLEY


TUBBY TELLS ME HE IS GOING TO BE A DEMOCRAT WHEN HE GROWS UP
THAT'S BECAUSE HE HAS A SECOND COUSIN THAT SHOOK HANDS WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
WELL, WHICH PARTY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TERRIBLE FIX WE'RE IN ?
IT'S HARD TO TELL .... THEY ELECT REPUBLICANS TO GET RID OF THE DEMOCRATS —— THEN THEY ELECT DEMOCRATS TO GET RID OF THE REPUBLICANS —— THEN THEY ELECT REPUBLICANS —— THEN THEY ELECT DEMOCRATS —— AND SO ON ——
WELL, WHAT'S THE MAIN IDEA ?
I EXPECT WE WILL UNDERSTAND IT BETTER WHEN WE GROW UP ——

The Adventures of Waddles—*Holiday in Drakeville*

By THE HAGERS

THIS MORNING, WHEN I MADE A TRIP TO DRAKEVILLE POND AND TOOK A DIP,
I ROSE TO FEAST MY EYES UPON FIVE CYGNETS LED BY MRS. SWAN.
AND WHEN I MADE THEIR PRESENCE KNOWN TO OTHER DUCKS, SUCH JOY WAS SHOWN
WELCOME
THAT DRAKEVILLE, IN ITS USUAL WAY, AT ONCE DECLARED A HOLIDAY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

"May Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!" —MARY BAKER EDDY

TO citizens of the world devoutly desirous that justice and good will shall prevail among men and nations, and to the statesmen now gathered in council at Geneva, The Christian Science Monitor offers the foregoing prayer of its Founder for the inspiration of their deliberations.

Sanctions—Boycott or Blockade?

JUDICIOUS appraisers of history-in-the-making know that headlines are frequently unreliable barometers. The course of the Italo-Ethiopian problem has illustrated how headlines tend to give an impression of greater change in a situation than has actually taken place.

For instance, the sudden softening of Italian intransigeance which headlines hearteningly report has not lifted from the minds of League statesmen the unpleasant thoughts that have been troubling them for some time. These thoughts concern sanctions. The Italians have given a guarded hint of willingness to negotiate on a basis satisfactory to them. But it has produced less optimism at Geneva than in the headlines.

It is by no means certain that the League Council can outline a proposition that Premier Mussolini will consider worthy of discussion. Il Duce realizes that he has already demanded too great sacrifices of his people in the name of Italian glory in Africa to turn back short of something which he can interpret in glorious terms. The League's proposals would have to take into consideration not only Italy's real needs, which Sir Samuel Hoare recognized in his speech at Geneva last week; they would have to include ingenious devices to cope with problems which Mussolini's propaganda has created in his own country. It is a delicate solution that is required of the Council, and one whose success depends on acceptance by a dictator who schools his people in the desirability of war over peaceful methods of attaining national aims.

Thus, ready as statesmen would be to drop the thought of sanctions, they find themselves still confronted with the need of examining the feasibility of applying them to a great power.

Italy has warned that sanctions mean war. This is a threat rather than an expression of well-founded opinion, though there are many economists and students of international politics who agree with this thesis. Alongside this objection to sanctions is raised the question of the effectiveness of such measures as could be undertaken while three great powers—the United States, Japan, and Germany—are not obligated to uphold the League Covenant.

The two objections intertwine. If sanctions mean a boycott of Italy by other nations, they will lead to war only if Italy makes war on those nations in reprisal. But if sanctions mean a blockade of Italy, they include complications which conceivably can lead to widespread war. This is where the three big non-League powers come in. To what extent would their interest in Italian trade tempt them to frustrate the economic efforts of League members to check war in Africa?

The United States has not only indicated that it would refrain from frustrating collective efforts to curb an aggressor but has adopted neutrality legislation which would have the practical effect of aiding the League in an application of sanctions.

Germany could sell to Italy some basic materials needed for war as long as the trade was on a cash basis. But Italy's financial position is weak, and such goods as she has to exchange for imports would hardly make the trading attractive to Germany.

Japan's attitude is less predictable. However, Japanese spokesmen have said that their country's only concern in the Ethiopian question is with Japanese commercial interests; and it is significant that these in the past have not been complementary to Italian interests.

The possibility of making sanctions against Italy effective, if needed, therefore seems not remote. Italy, of course, is gaining valuable time by allowing the League to discuss at length the threatened aggression on Ethiopia. By refraining from immediate invasion Italy reserves more time in which to accumulate war supplies.

Whether Italy can accumulate sufficient supplies for a campaign which Italian leaders estimate as likely to run into two or three years, and which, due to the extraordinary topography of the Ethiopian plateau, may take much longer, is more than a question. At any rate, the application of sanctions would put such a high price on the conquest as to make it less attractive than a settlement through the League which, as already promised, would give fair consideration to all the real needs of the Italian people.

"Proof" in the Shooting

ONE boy lies wounded in a New Jersey hospital and another waits in the hands of police because their academic discussion of war strategy waxed so warm that they put their theories to practical test. Foolish children—to take rifles and shoot at each other over a disagreement about military technique.

Nations are wiser. Now and then, it must be admitted a man or two is shot or otherwise injured in those war games in which the military arm is exercised at putting the academics of warfare into practice. But these shootings are only accidental. The deliberate wounding and killing of men is not intended merely to test theories or clinch arguments about military campaigning; it is employed in attempts to settle much more important questions—questions of justice and honor.

Or are nations wiser? When the war clouds roll away it is of course seen that the deploying of men and the shooting of them have answered chiefly the question as to what military tactics are most effective, which is the question that the two boys did intend to settle. At least the boys did not shoot at each other to prove which of their families paid its bills the more promptly, kept the better garden, was better educated or had the better legal claim to its real estate. Yet it is questions of this sort—of honor, and efficiency, and civilization, and justice—that nations imagine they can settle by shooting.

Shyness Needs a Shaw

IT WAS high time something was done about it, and the Prince of Wales, with his characteristic forthrightness, has told his countrymen just what to do about it. National shyness is Britain's bane, he has flatly informed th British Council for Relations With Other Countries.

All that "Britannia rules the waves" stuff was only the Englishman's shy little way of concealing his natural inferiority complex. Citizens of other lands who pay to hear lecturers from the tight little island tell them pleasantly of their shortcomings are simply witnessing a native timidity bravely overcome. Wasn't all England rocked recently when a Manchester schoolgirl wrote "England is a small country but the best in the world," her assertion causing grave deliberation in Parliament itself?

It is to be feared the Prince of Wales is much too modest to head a campaign to end national shyness. Evidently what Britain needs is a first-rate press agent with an inexhaustible talent for publicity, someone, for instance, who would do for his country what Shaw so effectively and modestly does for Shaw.

Long "Policies"

GOVERNOR ALLEN of Louisiana has announced that Huey Long's followers will continue the Long policies.

What are they?

Senator Long was best known nationally for his share-the-wealth proposal. Was this a policy? Is a policy a program of action? Huey Long was in complete control of Louisiana for several years. He never attempted to put his share-the-wealth plan into effect there.

Perhaps by "Long policies" Governor Allen really means methods. Do his followers intend to continue ruling by dictatorial decrees called laws by courtesy? Do they expect to keep the legislative mill in operation passing a law a minute? Will they again clamp down a censorship of the press? Will they hold an American state in subjugation by using the militia to suppress opposition? Will they continue to invade the province of local government and keep in their own hands power to hire and fire even firemen and teachers? Will they use the main Long recipe—threats well mixed with rewards—to maintain a dictatorship?

Or are the members of this cabal so devoted to the great "principle" of one-man rule that they will sacrifice their own ambitions and accept the domination of one among them?

Really, the difficulty in carrying out the Long policies is that there were none. As a leader he did not himself know where he was going. He manifested no clear purpose except to exercise power, ever more power. His regime did not exhibit even as much direction as do the European dictatorships, and they have not proved that they can perpetuate themselves after their leaders pass.

Is it not plain that personal rule, based primarily on the uncertain and temporary nature of one human mind, affords poor expression for the fundamental purposes of a people? Would it not be well for Louisiana to think again whether it wants more of the "Long policies"? And would it not be wise for citizens of other states to determine what purposes their own leaders have beyond obtaining office and enjoying the revenues and powers of office?

Agenda and Non-Agenda

Book News of the Day

IN his latest book GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS (New York: Macmillan, $2) Stuart Chase shows that over 40 per cent of the population are now in receipt of federal funds. They are not limited to the unemployed by any means. Heading the list on the RFC succor list are the bankers. Economic power, to Mr. Chase's delight, has rapidly passed to Washington.

There is logic in the theory that the Government, having undertaken the responsibility of survival during this depression, should take such steps as would insure as far as may be that the next prosperity does not degenerate into another depression. Mr. Chase does not offer this logic. But it has brought many otherwise orthodox folk around to his socialistic way of thinking. A person who accepts federal aid cannot in consistency deny it.

It is in the *choice* of those steps that there is room for disagreement. This will be the stuff of future political controversy. Already we have social insurance, public works, state aid for the economically bereft. In these respects we shall probably never go back to do-nothingness. What about other spheres of intervention? Agriculture as a kind of ward of the state seems also to have been accepted by Republicans and Democrats alike. But the plans of government help for agriculture differ profoundly as between the partisans. In this, as in other spheres, it is no longer a question of plan versus no plan; it is a battle of the plans.

* * *

In his own agenda for government business the author is so vague that he slips through one's fingers. One may question his lack of faith that private enterprise can repeat its past successes. One may doubt whether the state enterprise to which he subscribes as the alternative is either 100 per cent efficient or 100 per cent impartial in affording us all the economic means for the good life. But, after Mr. Chase has got one all a-bristle with his despair, his flat statements and his huge generalizations, he winds up with his own "order of business," and one finds oneself more or less acquiescent. For he would give the private system (with qualifications) another chance to deliver the goods.

But it must deliver plenty of them and distribute them to everybody. As his test of performance Mr. Chase has a survival budget for everybody. This comprises a six-room prefabricated house or its equivalent with modern conveniences, electric current, fuel, an order for such food as is found in an A. & P. store, Sears Roebuck clothing and equipment, a Ford, gas and oil, public and high school education, hospitalization, and all forms of social insurance. We are not given any time limit when all these good things should be provided by private business. Mr. Chase, however, is ready with his *criterion* for stepping over the line from private into public business. This is "a threatened budget, a breakdown in survival."

* * *

One scarcely knows how to interpret such a criterion. Judged from Mr. Chase's budget, we should imagine that, as soon as Sears Roebuck refuses to fill our order for clothes, or we cease to have the means to order them, government would commandeer the textile industry—and, presumably, Sears Roebuck. Such a criterion calls for a number of questions. Before we ask them, however, Mr. Chase sets us off on another tack when he reaches his itemized "order of business." "When the textile industry is one long groan,—act," he says. It is somewhat difficult to come to grips with such vague distinctions between Agenda and Non-Agenda, as Bentham divided the two spheres of private and public business.

This is Mr. Chase as we have found him in the past. One gets all steamed up for a program of full-blown Socialism. Then one finds him hedging away from his own logic. In this book he is not even sure whether he would take over the banking system. He says it may or may not be advisable. There should be no doubt in Mr. Chase's mind in the light of his premises. H. B. E.

Mirror of Opinion

The Faithful Servants

A NOTE of melancholy and loneliness creeps into the resignation of Magistrate David Hirshfield after his eighteen years' service to the city where he bethinks himself that "heaven is perhaps the only place where an independent, honest official is being appreciated."

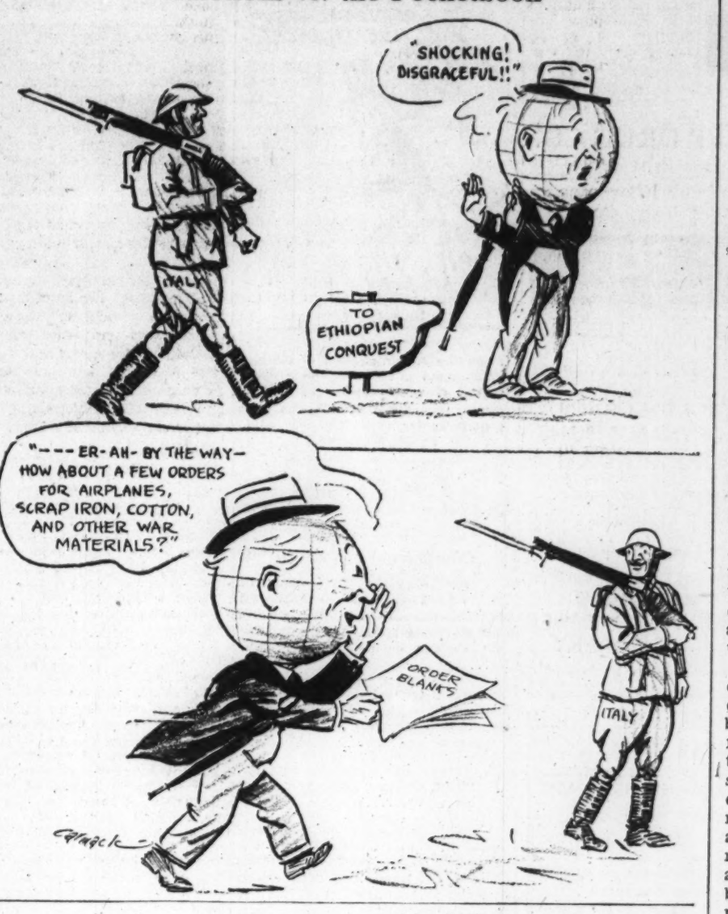
There is no gainsaying the discouragement that must come to officials—the slowness of reform, the persistence of evil, the frailty of trusted associates, the improper use of influence, the inside view of corruption that hangs on in spite of every housecleaning.

Many of them must feel like quitting the job and leaving the mice in possession of the citadel. It is no more than a natural and human mood, especially as a public servant at the end of his term contemplates the possibility that he may not be reappointed.

But we assure Magistrate Hirshfield that independent, honest officials are being appreciated. He himself, of course, has been highly appreciated by the press as a source of tart remarks and bizarre judicial methods, but no less so by a city which recognized his sincerity. And he is not alone, as in his mood he seemed to feel. There are thousands of like devotion, anonymous and unrewarded, without whose fidelity the city's government would collapse.

And to these, when discouragement grips them, we point out that the way to improve the public service is not for them to get out in a disgusted protesting gesture. Their course is to stay on, the honest and fearless ones, for that is the test of their usefulness.—*New York World-Telegram.*

Emotions vs. the Pocketbook


"SHOCKING! DISGRACEFUL!!"
ITALY
TO ETHIOPIAN CONQUEST
"---ER-AH- BY THE WAY— HOW ABOUT A FEW ORDERS FOR AIRPLANES, SCRAP IRON, COTTON, AND OTHER WAR MATERIALS?"
ORDER BLANKS
ITALY

Reasons for Staying on Relief

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You have had several articles in your paper concerning the federal and state relief agencies and recipients of aid. Knowing that you desire to be fair and square, I shall present the attitude of the recipient of relief aid.

One article said that agricultural products had been known to spoil because of inability to get sufficient labor, the relief recipients not desiring work. Now, the allowance given in most cases merely covers enough money to buy the necessities of life—rent, food. Very little for clothing or extras. The recipient is allowed to earn a very small amount to supplement this budget. If he is caught earning over that amount, his relief is taken from him.

In many cases, as in agricultural labor, the income is of a temporary nature. The amount of salary promised might be much more than the recipient's allowance. If the charity officers learned of it, his allowance would be withdrawn. It would take several months, due to the immense machinery of the organization, before he would again be reinstated. His amount earned at outside labor might be used up before that period expired.

There is a case of a man who was drawing state aid. He went out to sell electric refrigerators. He worked for several weeks (about three) before he sold any. His commission was so large that they withdrew his allowance, but what he earned was not as large as his relief budget, so he did not again attempt to sell any. He said it took too long to get reinstated upon his relief roll, and what he earned could not carry him over that period.

The right thing would be for farmers who need help to co-operate with the relief agencies. There are many objectionable things connected with receiving public aid which are not as satisfying as earning one's own living, and most people would prefer a job to it, if it bore some semblance to being permanent. MARGARET MCCONAUGHY

Los Angeles, Calif.

A Visitor Looks at the Far East

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent visit to the Far East I had an opportunity to study the Japanese problem and the integrity of China.

We learned something about the integrity of China when we stepped on board the Canadian Pacific steamship, the Empress of Japan. We found that all the servants, the table stewards and the room stewards, were Chinese. These Chinese servants cared for us on the way to Yokohama and on the return trip to Honolulu and we found them capable, efficient, and in every way reliable.

As soon as we left the dock in Yokohama, we found evidence of Japan's alertness and progressiveness. No one knows except those who have been there how frightfully disastrous was the earthquake and fire but there is no sign of it now. The highways are in perfect condition, the bridges rebuilt, and the residences and stores as if there had never been an earthquake. Japan gives evidences of expecting a great future and they certainly were free from anything like depression.

It is difficult in Japan to get internal evidence of the exact situation. It was when we left Japan that we began to get to the real core of the situation.

When we arrived in Korea, one of the first things we found out was that there was no such place as Korea to the Japanese. It is Chosen to them and on all the railroad maps and in the geographies they use this name. We learned that the hotel at which we stopped was formerly the most sacred spot of Korea. It was their national temple. It stood in the way of the Japanese and so they tore it down and built a hotel.

We found Mukden a great city, ready for modern ideas if they only had a chance.

On reaching Manchoukuo, we found it a land of bandits. Every railroad station has a fortification at the main office and ticket office. These fortifications are a protection against the bandits. Every railroad station has a high picket fence around it and no one is permitted to enter unless he has a railroad ticket or the money to buy one. A Japanese soldier patrols the platform with a rifle so the bandits keep away in the daytime.

Japan has two parties. The peace party includes some of the best citizens and the heart of Japan. The other is the military party which controls the schools and is in complete control of the nation. It is this militaristic party that is laying hold of China and of everything in sight. Their methods of today are what they have been in the past with Formosa and Korea in that they form a protectorate and from that go on to absolute control.

The thinking of the Japanese is deserving of more attention than it has received. We had supposed that their religion was Buddhism and Shinto. But the fact is that their religion is the worship of their emperor. He is their god and they look up to him as a god. Nothing satisfies the Japanese but complete subservience and obeisance to their emperor and the doctrine of his deific inheritance.

Another phase of the Japanese problem is the economic one. We know what Japanese rivalry has done to the English textile trade in India and what it has done to impoverish the textile work it is seeking to accomplish throughout the Christian world. It is endeavoring to reduce Christianity to a state of poverty.

There is no question but what immediate consideration should be given to Japanese aggression. Of course, the associated efforts of America and Great Britain only hint at the united work that is to be done by the white races. Little questions should be set aside and there should be a united effort against this menace of Japan which is just beginning to be felt but which we can see means the yellow races against the white.

Boston, Mass. I. C. TOMLINSON

The Super-Superlative

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is "national advertising" in the balance, or has the beam already tilted far enough to allow this once influential and lucrative profession to slide off into decadence.

Are the high potentates of advertising, Caesars, Bonapartes and Kaisers, oblivious of everything but their own power, or are they playing "Nelson with the telescope to the blind eye"?

Many meritorious items have been brought to the public and many fair prices have been established for the merchandise of sincere manufacturers through the medium of advertising.

—But, in the wild scramble for superlatives, in the frenzied effort to create markets for merchandise lacking merit, the art of copy writing has degenerated to—"whisky, a cool drink for hot weather"—"cigarettes that improve your wind"—"household appliance performing automatically while the mistress plays bridge"—etc.

If the virile powers of this craft are dissipated and allowed to wane, what will become of copy writers, space and markets? True enough, some markets have been created. Likewise, some battles were won by the "great." But what of the ultimate?

Lake Worth, Fla. A. L. GUENTNER

The Few and the Many

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I quote from the penultimate pargraph of the editorial "Striking Against Themselves":

"The great problem of a republic is to maintain justice between the few and the many." It may be one of many, but it is certainly not "the" great problem.

The sight of "a republic" sitting on the side lines maintaining justice between the few and the many would be a priceless subject for a cartoonist to work on.

In the last paragraph, what is this Government but the people of the United States? The responsibility is theirs for permitting a condition where millions are barely existing in the midst of practically unlimited supply.

The "nation has done its best." It most certainly has not, nor anywhere near it, and it is an insult to suggest such a thing. To accept such a suggestion is to make of Communists, who are only the effect, the cause of the existing misery.

The President evidently thinks his job is to do more than maintain justice, and is doing his best to be constructive in spite of perpetual nagging from "the few," and Congress supported him, we must conclude, from conviction, and not from a longing to get home. In the critical period ahead, it is to be hoped that the Monitor will be a little less monitory and a great deal more constructive.

Carmel, Calif. RALPH A. COOTE

The Wide Horizon

What Japan Wants

By Hirosi Saito

Japanese Ambassador to the United States

[From an article in Asia, the magazine of the Orient]

THERE is nothing to hide, no major factor that either the Japanese or the American people should not know in the relations between our countries. The naval problem is popularly regarded as the foremost. But this is not only a problem between the United States and Japan; it is one in which Great Britain, France, Italy and now also Germany are interested. All these nations are interested in the security of their people. Most of them are increasing and improving their navies. That is one side of the picture. But there is another side. Most of them, for two reasons, regret the feeling on the part of their respective navy men that the several expansions are necessary. One reason is the cost of the increases and improvements, which the people have to pay in taxes; the other is the earnest and even ardent desire for peace. All these governments are seeking accords that will enable them to reduce the naval burdens.

One may interpret the situation as one desires. There are those who see in it the danger of war, and there are others who balance against the armaments the many factors to the contrary. It is my opinion that these factors on the whole are substantially reassuring. In the first place I do not believe that a great war in Europe is likely again to occur for as long a time as well-informed men can see rationally into the future. . . . Similarly across the Pacific I do not see the probability of a great war, nor do I see the probability of the United States being drawn in if any conflict should arise.

The navies which the great powers of the world are maintaining and upbuilding are designed as they are stated officially to be—for defense. If there were another purpose in any of them, they would be much greater than they are. It is obvious that neither Great Britain nor the United States, the only two powers capable of attacking each other across the Atlantic, have any such intention. If either had, there would be a veritable naval race between them. The situation is the same on the Pacific Ocean, whose greater width makes war between Japan and the United States even more difficult.

* * *

Many of your people may voice criticisms of some of our actions—although, to the Japanese mind, they are made unwarrantedly—but that is a far cry from desiring to correct those actions by force. There are many other situations on the American continent and in Europe of which you popularly disapprove and yet with which you have no intention of interfering. Such undertakings would be in the nature of crusading at unwarranted cost. And in the specific case of indulging in a crusade in the Far East, what could the United States accomplish except bloodshed? Americans could not improve the lot of the Chinese except by entering their country and putting it in order, a mission you are unwilling to undertake.

The western world, in my opinion, has been setting too much store in recent years by principles of nationality. A people is not necessarily free because its country is independent. The Chinese can hardly be called a free people. They are terrifically dominated by their own armed men and the politicians who cooperate with them. In the case of Manchuria Japan in effect liberated 30,000,000 of these people who were oppressed outrageously by a group of war lords who had risen from actual banditry to governmental authority.

The people of Manchoukuo have a better government today, though the new state is less than five years old, than they ever had before. If that were not the case the people of China proper, south of the Great Wall, would not be deserting their homelands at the rate of a million annually and migrating to the colder regions of the north. It was not in the interest primarily of the people of Manchuria but in our own, for commercial and strategic reasons, that Japanese took action in that territory in 1931, but the effect of our intervention has been to benefit those people.

* * *

Of the "open door" in China it is unnecessary to say much. The facts are available to any one who will take the trouble to study the statistics. The term is one of the bogies with which opponents of Japan have endeavored to alarm Americans. Your trade with the Chinese could not be stopped by Japan. In Manchuria, though American trade has never been large, your sales have increased considerably since the state was declared independent. Manchoukuo buys more from the American people than it sells them.

If the Japanese had any intention or ability to stop your trade in China, why should we not begin with our own? Why should we not close our own door to you first? But the door of Japan is wide open to you. If we should attempt to close the "open door" in China to your merchants we should be courting trade retaliations too great for us well to endure. For the United States is the best customer we have in the world.

What Japan wants is peace. Like all intelligent and well-meaning people, the Japanese seek earnestly to avoid war and its attendant calamities. They want to live and let live. They want to be free of strife, to labor and to reap the just r[illegible]t toil.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 18, 1935

Illustration by W. J. Heffron

Liberating the Post Office

By United States Senator George W. Norris

As Told to Tully Nettleton

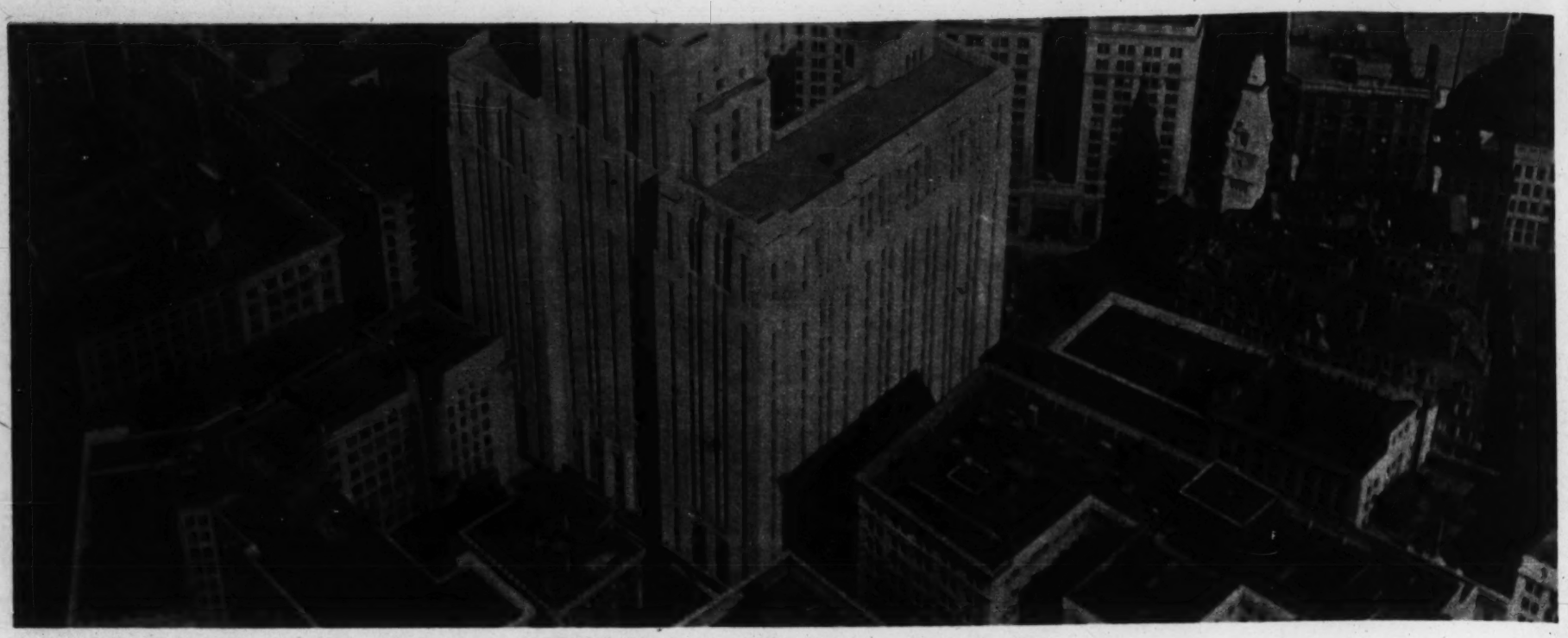
AMERICA PLAINLY NEEDS MORE MERIT and less partisanship in the selection of her public employees. The fact that a person "worked for the ticket" at the last election is no indication that he is the best one to manage a post office, direct an accounting staff, draw hydrographic charts, stoke a boiler, run a typewriter or an elevator, or do any of the many other technical or routine jobs which the Government has to have done. The Government is entitled to the services of the most efficient applicant regardless of politics or pull. I think it is axiomatic that only on this basis can a sound governmental service be built up.

I think it is also clear that with all the excellent development of the merit system under the United States Civil Service Commission there still is danger of too many agencies being given exemption from the service regulations, and that there is a continuing, if not increasing, pressure for all kinds of appointments on a patronage basis.

There is special need for development of a much better recognized and more definitely outlined career service in the government employ. The lines of promotion for actual competence should lead to sufficiently important positions to attract the most ambitious and industrious young workers to these ranks. I am aware, of course, that offices which involve the forming of political policies must be politically filled, but there are many others of great responsibility which call for none of this but require much business or technical ability.

An example is the Post Office Department, the function of which is purely a business and service operation having nothing to do with whether the tariff is high or low, whether we are on or off the gold standard, or whether relief is liberal or meager. In fact, the post office system is the biggest single enterprise of the Government; and instead of being, as it should be, the nucleus and stronghold of the merit system, it is one of the branches most preyed upon by spoilsmen.

Now, if we are ever to have a respected and dependable career service in government—and, in my



LOOKING DOWN UPON BOSTON'S NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING

judgment, we must have it if our attempted reforms in other directions are not to collapse under a weight of bureaucracy and parasitism—we have to begin somewhere. I have chosen, for the reasons stated above, to try to start with the Post Office. I have pending before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads a bill which declares it as its purpose "to remove the Post Office Department from the control and domination of partisan political influences and to place the same on a basis of merit, efficiency and economy."

The bill would undertake to do this by providing that the Postmaster General should be appointed for a term of ten years instead of four as at present, and that he in turn should appoint all postmasters, who would then be removable only for cause. The Postmaster General would be instructed by law that "in the appointment of officials, the selection of employees, and in the promotion of any such officials or employees, no political test or qualification shall be permitted or given consideration, but all such appointments and promotions shall be given and made on the basis of merit and efficiency."

Now I know that to attempt to divorce the Post Office Department from politics is a large order. It is a large order because the two have been linked for generations, and in many Administrations, both Democratic and Republican, the Postmaster General has been the chief job dispenser, fence builder and general political manipulator for the party in power. But it is just this connection which makes it a logical and necessary place to begin in cleaning up the American civil service situation.

The Post Office Department reaches every muncipality, every city, every neighborhood, and every home in the United States. From the Postmaster General in Washington down to the lowest employee in the remotest part of the country, there is not a single official duty to be performed by any official or employee that has directly or indirectly any partisanship in it. This service ought to be removed entirely and completely from political bias or prejudice. It ought to be based entirely on merit.

There is no reason why the postmaster in my town and a thousand other towns across the country should be changed whenever we change the Administration in Washington from one party to another or from one faction to another faction of the same party. Yet that goes on constantly. It began away back about 1820 with the passage of the four years' term law which made customs agents and other officials automatically replaceable after every Presidential election. And it has come to be accepted altogether too much as a matter of course.

So my bill starts with the head of the department, the Postmaster General. Under the Constitution he must be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; but we can lengthen his term so as to take him out of the domain of partisan politics, as has been done with the office of Comptroller General. Incidentally, he would be empowered to transfer an efficient postmaster from a small town to a larger town or from some city to an assistant postmaster general's position in Washington, so building up a system of utilizing and rewarding ability as large corporations do.

The measure would also take away from the President the power to appoint postmasters and take away from the Senate the power to confirm postmasters. This would remove an authority which has been more of a burden than a privilege to most Presidents and would do away with the basis for the "senatorial courtesy" by which a Senator of the majority party is presumed to control the patronage represented by appointive offices in his state.

Strange as it may sound, I believe this would not work any real injury to the average Senator or Representative

Wide World, Photos

IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

A Corner in the Office of James A. Farley, Postmaster General, in Washington, Appears Above. A Striking View Down the Seven-Story Winding Stairway in the New $10,000,000 Post Office Department Building Appears at the Right.

but would actually work to his advantage and relief. Patronage has always been thought of as a great political asset, but it is my conviction that it is just as distinctly a liability. If there were a political graveyard with tombstones that gave truthfully the reason why countless Senators and Representatives have failed of re-election, I am confident that a majority of the inscriptions would contain this sentence: "Died of too much patronage."

And here is the reason why. From my own experience I know how the appointment of these postmasters goes. I lived under an Administration that followed my advice on postmasters, and nothing ever did me more political harm than that power. For every friend that an appointment can make it disappoints a great many more who wanted the job. This sort of thing interfered with my time and prevented me from performing the duties I was sent to Washington for. It does that to every one of us.

The man who has charge of patronage spends a good share of his time looking after postmasterships he does not know anything about. For the good of the Post Office and for his own good he ought not to be doing that. We ought to be here to be statesmen and to study the questions of national welfare that are continually before us.

I found an example of how this patronage business works when I was on a campaign trip in my home state of Nebraska last year. The Democrat who had represented my original district in the House was a good and experienced legislator. I stopped in one of the towns where he had lost in the primary, and a businessman told me with great gusto how he had worked in several precincts against the congressman.

"But why did you have it in for him?" I asked.

He replied, "Well, it is a post office fight that we had. He appointed So-and-so, and in my judgment it was a big mistake, and so we got out and beat him for it."

Now probably the Congressman made the best appointment he could, and did as well as you or I could have done under the circumstances. But this instance was repeated in town after town in his district, and nine times out of ten the appointments of postmasters made enemies who fought him in the primary. So it defeated him. And he is out of Congress on an issue that had nothing to do with his qualifications for the office he held.

* * *

Senator Logan of Kentucky told a similar story from his own experience at the hearing on my bill. He related how in his home town civil service examinations were held recently for postmaster and, according to the current practice, the commission certified three names as being on the eligible list. Each one of these three was a close and long-time friend of the Senator and the town was split into three rival camps. If the Senator favored any one he lost the friends of the other two. He made no recommendation.

"My judgment is," Senator Logan said, "that United States Senator or Congressman is a very unimportant job if you have to take up most of your time appointing postmasters."

The Kentucky Senator has a bill before the Senate which illustrates another phase that needs attention in this civil service situation. It proposes to extend the laws and regulations of

(Continued on page 13)

The McGuffey Readers Again

A Generation or More of Stanch Americans Carried the Six Books, the Speller, and the Rhetoric to School, but Times Have Changed and So Have Educational Needs

By Alice McGuffey Ruggles

DURING THE SECOND HALF of the nineteenth century the McGuffey series of school books consisted of a Primer, a Speller and six Readers, from which practically every public school child throughout the American Middle West and South was taught between the ages of 6 and 13.

A whole generation learned "by heart" the poetry of Cowper and Gray and Scott and Mrs. Hemans, dialogues from Shakespeare, Paul's speech on Mars Hill, "The Old Oaken Bucket," "Bingen on the Rhine," "The Supposed Speech of John Adams" ("Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish . . . "), and scores of other "pieces." Children were drilled from these books in pronunciation, enunciation, spelling and public speaking, for reading was the backbone of the school curriculum, and spelling bees and elocution contests took the place of music, the theater and competitive sports in the late Victorian Puritan home.

* * *

Along with "Webster" or "Worcester," "McGuffey" was consulted at home as well as at school to settle a moot point or an exciting match. In such homes as I have in mind the moral effect of certain lessons in the Readers, as "Meddlesome Matty," "The Boy Who Cried 'Wolf, Wolf,'" "The Guide-Post," and "The Sun and the Wind," was an invaluable aid to parents and has remained in the minds of the children ever since. How much a modern parent misses, in the opinion of a born and bred "McGuffeyite," in being unable to quote to a temperamental son the description in "McGuffey," applied to Napoleon, "Grand, gloomy and peculiar"; or to a tempestuous daughter that priceless travesty, "O Roarer, Daughter of the Dawn!"

The last edition of the Readers was issued in 1901, but already they were being largely superseded by others, and the next two decades saw them completely disappear from the schools, except in some remote country districts. But as this happened there began to spring up all over the country a remarkable revival of interest in them historically. The men and women who had grown up on the most famous edition, that of 1857-1866, had now reached "the age of sentiment," and began to form McGuffey societies and hold McGuffey reunions, in Ohio, Indiana, Virginia and other states. The movement, once started, rolled up like a snowball, East, South and to the Far West, wherever persons lived who had been taught from "McGuffey."

* * *

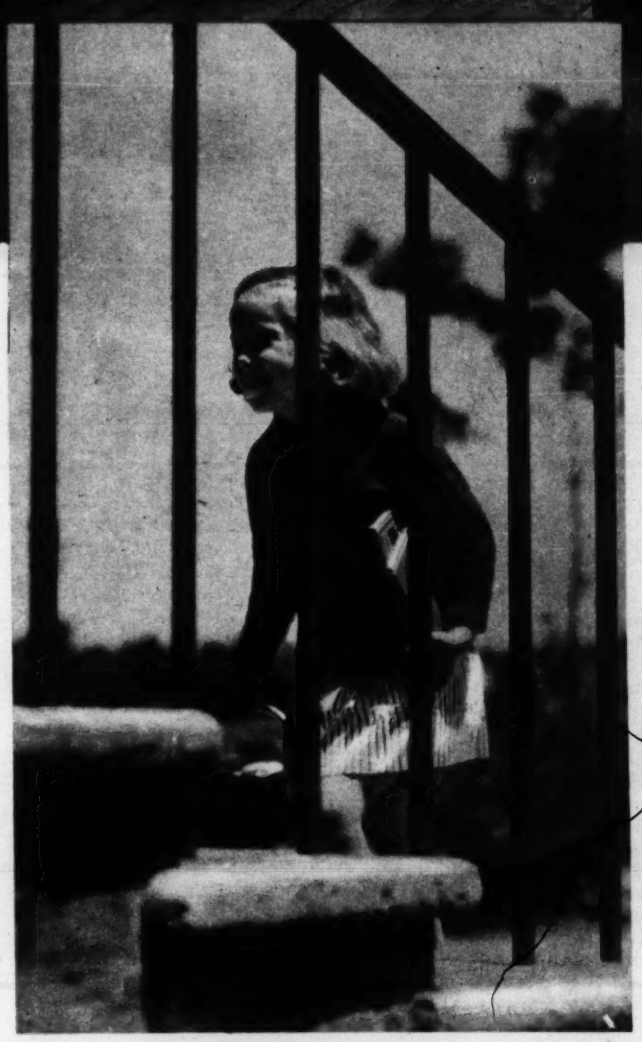
Recently there has been talk of erecting a monument to William Holmes McGuffey in Los Angeles, and of all the press notices the most enthusiastic have been those appearing in California, one editor going so far as to class McGuffey with Lincoln, Jefferson and Edison on the roll of outstanding Americans.

That most generous McGuffey champion, Mr. Henry Ford, has had made and distributed exact reprints of the 1857 edition, and has collected in his museum at Dearborn everything he has been able to find of historical interest in connection with the Readers and their authors, William and his brother, the less widely known Alexander Hamilton McGuffey. Mr. Ford's activities culminated in his removing from Pennsylvania to Dearborn the ruined farmhouse in which William was born. This log house has been carefully restored and beside it has been built of old logs a little, old-fashioned schoolhouse, such as William used to attend as a child, walking five and a half miles in all weathers along a road his father had cut through the wilderness. On the walls of this one-room school at Dearborn hang enlarged reproductions of the illustrations from the early Readers.

Brown Brothers, N. Y.

(Above) WHEN "McGUFFEY" WAS IN FULL FLOWER

A Country Schoolroom in About 1883.



H. Armstrong Roberts

(Left) NEW TIMES—NEW BOOKS

To This Little Girl, on Her Way to Today's School, the Name "McGuffey" Means Nothing.

In September, 1934, Mr. Ford personally dedicated a granite monument, in which is set a portrait bas-relief of William Holmes McGuffey, on the site of his birthplace near Claysville, Pennsylvania. At this celebration, 15,000 people were present, including presidents and professors of colleges with which William had been connected. The dedicatory address was made by a great-grandson.

Another collection of McGuffey relics—furniture, pictures and early editions of the Readers—has been assembled at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where William first started his college teaching and where he worked out his first "Little Reader" series. It was to Miami, then a new college in a remote backwoods village, that he brought his little brother Alexander to be educated in his charge.

A member of the Miami faculty, Dr. Harvey C. Minnich, published in 1928 a valuable monograph on "William Holmes McGuffey and the Peerless McGuffey Readers"; this and the small privately printed "History of the McGuffey Readers," by Henry M. Vail, are as yet the only existing biographies.

A great deal of material of varying degrees of accuracy has appeared in the public press about William McGuffey, and very little about Alexander, who is really "the forgotten man" of the story. What I know about William, personally, I learned from my mother, Anna McGuffey Morrill, eldest daughter of Alexander. My grandfather in his old age I myself remember well.

Of the McGuffeys back in Scotland my mother knew little. Her father was not interested in genealogy and said since his ancestors seemed to have been decent, honest and God-fearing folk, that was all he cared to know. In this country the family began with William and Anna McKittrick McGuffey, who landed at Philadelphia in 1774 and made their first home in York County in southeastern Pennsylvania. Tradition has it that General Washington often stopped at their house during the Revolution. From York they migrated to southeastern Pennsylvania, a rich valley land.

They had a son, Alexander, who was one of the most famous Indian scouts on the frontier. From the age of 22 to 25 young Sandy McGuffey volunteered for this dangerous and exciting work, and several tales of his hairbreadth escapes have been handed down in the family.

The wars with the Indians ended in that region in 1794, and Sandy married a young woman named Anna Holmes and became "a settler." This does not mean that he settled down to a quiet life and fixed abode. When his first child, William Holmes, who was to compile the Readers, was only two years old, the parents set out with him for the Ohio frontier.

They belonged to that restless, ambitious type of pioneers who were always pushing farther westward in the hope of bettering their condition. The McGuffeys built a log cabin and brought many more children into the world. The country was a wilderness and the life crude and hard. The boys helped their father to clear the land, and plough and plant and build roads and fences and bridges. The girls helped the mother in her unending domestic tasks.

This pioneer mother, Anna Holmes, was both devout and resourceful. When she discovered that her eldest son had a brilliant mind, she was determined he should have more than the ordinary backwoods schooling. She taught him all she knew herself (she was not illiterate, having come from good Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock), and then sent him to the district school in Youngstown. But this was not enough for her William, who had had from infancy a prodigious memory and a thirst for learning.

The story of how his mother got him his "start" has been often told, but it is an essential part of the story and might have figured later in the Readers,

(Continued on page 12)

Heads—and Tales

Sculpture, Once Important in National Life, Is Winning New Attention in Britain, a Viennese Artist Believes, and He Recounts Some Experiences Modeling Notables in London

By Felix Weiss
In an Interview

ANNA MAY WONG
Bronze Bust by Felix Weiss in the Ethnological Museum of Vienna.

THE ENGLISH ARE THE EASIEST people in the world for a sculptor to model. . . . Why? Because they are each a single unit. They are, so to speak, complete, balanced. Some of the most interesting models I have ever had have been Englishmen. But they have presented curious problems as sitters.

Take, for instance, Mr. Lloyd George. He wanted me to do a bust of him. He was far too busy to come to my studio, so I went to his office at Thames House and worked at one side of the room while he attended to his own work. All the time I was modeling him he was dictating to three secretaries at the same time! That is just typical of him. He has tremendous energy and is always trying to get so many things done at the same time.

I also modeled Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha while staying with him, and found him most impulsive. He was always getting sudden brain-waves into his head. The most out-of-the-way ideas would strike him at the oddest moments, and immediately he would seize on them and try to work them out. But happily he has the knack of "pigeonholing" most of these sudden ideas in his mind and remembering them until a convenient time to bring them out.

He is dramatic, too. I watched him in his office preparing his speeches, suddenly changing his mind, altering phrases, substituting whole paragraphs. The one thing I admired most in him was his capability as an orator. It happened that he prepared one passage of a speech with special care and had rehearsed the way he intended to put it to the House. Just before he arrived at this point a member interrupted him with a heckling question which made it impossible to continue his speech on the line prepared. Yet he replied fluently, and so sure was he of his speech that when he continued and returned to his theme nobody would have believed that he had not anticipated this interruption. Without any gap in the logical development of his speech he led the matter back to the point where he had had to stop. That is typical of his speeches. It proves the man's remarkable presence of mind and his ability as an orator. He never knew, when he sat for me, that I was really modeling him as he looked at those moments.

Of course, there are some sculptors who would find their work most difficult with sitters who are continually wanting to do something else, but personally I do not mind. I never model a man as he sits in my studio, for the obvious reason that nine times out of ten he will not be his true self. No matter how subconsciously, he will be all the time posing, trying to make the marble flatter him. I prefer to meet my model in his own home, and spend a few weeks with him in his everyday life—in his garden, at the theater, at dinner, or even in his office. There I see the real man, and there I always fix him in my mind and decide how he must look when finished. The actual sitting is really only a formality.

London Newspaper Services, Ltd.
FELIX WEISS WORKING ON A BUST OF EMIL JANNINGS

One exception to the rule that sitters pose was Lord Allenby. And I think he is one of the finest men I have ever known. He never poses. He has mastered the art of always being natural. Sculptors do not usually attempt to put eyes in the heads they model. You will notice that these features are usually left blank. Personally I always put the eyes in, because they make the finished sculptures so much more lifelike. But I never attempted to do a more difficult pair of eyes than Lord Allenby's. His have that quality of penetration, of incision that is almost impossible to reproduce. One can imagine him summing up accurately in a few moments everyone he meets. His keen perception and eye for strategy are so pronounced that all the time he was sitting in my studio I could feel his eye roving round as though he were reorganizing the room!

Sir Percy Lorraine, former High Commissioner for Egypt and now British Minister in Turkey, is the living impersonation of what one would portray as a typical British thoroughbred. His features and everything about him are unmistakably those of an Englishman of high birth and all the qualities that go to make the finest type of British politician.

Writing of types, it is extraordinary how the unmistakable imprint of the inhabitants of one country will stamp itself on a foreigner who stays there for any length of time. I made a bust of Baron Frankenstein, who for some 10 or 12 years was Austrian Minister in London. Actually everything about him bears unmistakably the stamp of a typical Austrian gentleman from one of the great families of the nation. But after he had lived in London for so long, mixing with British society, I noticed that he acquired the unmistakable mark of the British gentry, too.

One of the loveliest women I have ever met, Mrs. Violet Breasted, posed for me not long ago. She staggered me by arriving at my studio in a different car every day—and the car was always one that matched her dress! She was a charming sitter, and not in the least stiff, for her natural bearing outweighed any tendency to pose falsely. I found it difficult to make her pay much attention to what we were doing, however, for most of the time she was on the floor with her pet Peke.

At the moment I am working on Mrs. Eric Underwood, and shortly I hope to begin a portrait of Lady Melchett. Mrs. Underwood is a striking person. She always dresses with great taste, but I should think that so long as she is neat and tidy her personal appearance interests her less than anything else. Art and literature and similar things interest her far more, and she is wrapped up in them.

What a contrast to that charming Viennese actress, Anny Hartmann, who recently made a film here and sat for me.

One of the most interesting women I have ever had sit for me was a Chinese. She was Anna May Wong. She presented an entirely new problem. All the time I was modeling her head she insisted on doing one of me! And she did it commendably well.

London Newspaper Services, Ltd.
AT WORK ON A BUST OF KONRAD VEIDT

These stage and screen stars are of particular interest. When I did Emil Jannings, he wanted to be portrayed as Nero, the part in which he distinguished himself so well. He used to turn up at the studio, though, looking more like a gangster, with an open-necked shirt and any old suit he happened to have put on without giving it a thought. All the time he was sitting his face was twitching into all sorts of expressions and contortions as though he were still in the film studio.

Far greater interest is being taken in sculpture by the British public now, I find.

It is, of course, a rather costly art, and I think it is a sign of the general improvement in British economic affairs that more attention is being given to it, more people are studying it, and more and more are turning to it and ordering busts of themselves.

I wonder what these subjects would think if they realized that more often than not old sculptures are exhibited as the work of the artist, without reference to the sitters, whose identity is too often completely forgotten.

I regard it as one of the greatest tragedies of the age that art, and particularly sculpture, is regarded as a luxury instead of a necessity of life. In ancient Greece, sculpture played almost as big a part in the national life as anything else. It was a necessity. Today in Austria and the other peasant countries music is just as much a necessity. Everyone has a violin, and plays. In these countries music is a family institution.

And so should be all forms of art today in this and other civilized countries. Unfortunately, commerce has for too long dominated life, but I think there are signs of an awakening and we may yet see the day when music, painting and sculpture are again what they were in the days of the Renaissance.

Debunking the Jungles

A Sincere Smile and a Tin Whistle Will Take One Safely Among Wild Animals and Savages, Says Capt. Carl von Hoffman, Whose Explorations Prove Him Right

By Marjorie Shuler

MODERN ADVENTURERS III

A story about another of the many persons who are doing and have done interesting and unusual things in the world today is here recounted.

WHEN CAPT. CARL VON HOFFMAN reached Cape Town, after leading the first exploring expedition south from Cairo, there was a gala welcome of sorts in the railroad station and then the hero of the occasion decided to proceed on foot to his hotel.

The taxi driver who had his luggage demurred.

"It is as much as five minutes' walk," he said. "Do you think you can make it?"

"Probably I can," Captain von Hoffman reassured him. "I have just walked 2600 miles."

He was telling the story with characteristic punctuation by his cane as he proceeded northward on New York City's Fifth Avenue. He would be interviewed on foot, if at all, he had announced, and the gadabout reporter who had conducted interviews on airplanes, at sea, and in almost every other conceivable way had perforce to tag along with the hope that the walk would not extend to any appreciable portion of 2600 miles.

The "Dweller Among the Savages of the Earth" stopped in obedience to a traffic policeman, and the reporter who had vainly tried to lead him through a break in the line of automobiles murmured, "Tell me about the dangers of the wilds," to which Captain von Hoffman sternly replied. "The wilds are not nearly so dangerous as this street."

Once the crossing had been effected Captain von Hoffman continued to "debunk" the wilds, as he has been doing in lectures all over the United States.

"The rhinoceros is irascible but rarely bothers a man," he said. "The hippopotamus is ugly looking but too lazy to chase anyone. And as for the lions, they do not usually charge unless they observe a threatening move toward them."

As for the people in the wilds, Captain von Hoffman undertook to establish his right to speak with authenticity about them.

"I have lived 18 years among primitive people in various parts of the world," he said gravely. "And I tell you that the savage has a definite culture, a code of his own, and an adherence to his religion which would put most so-called civilized persons to shame. He will not rob you. He is utterly unselfish and altogether an extremely lovable and interesting creature."

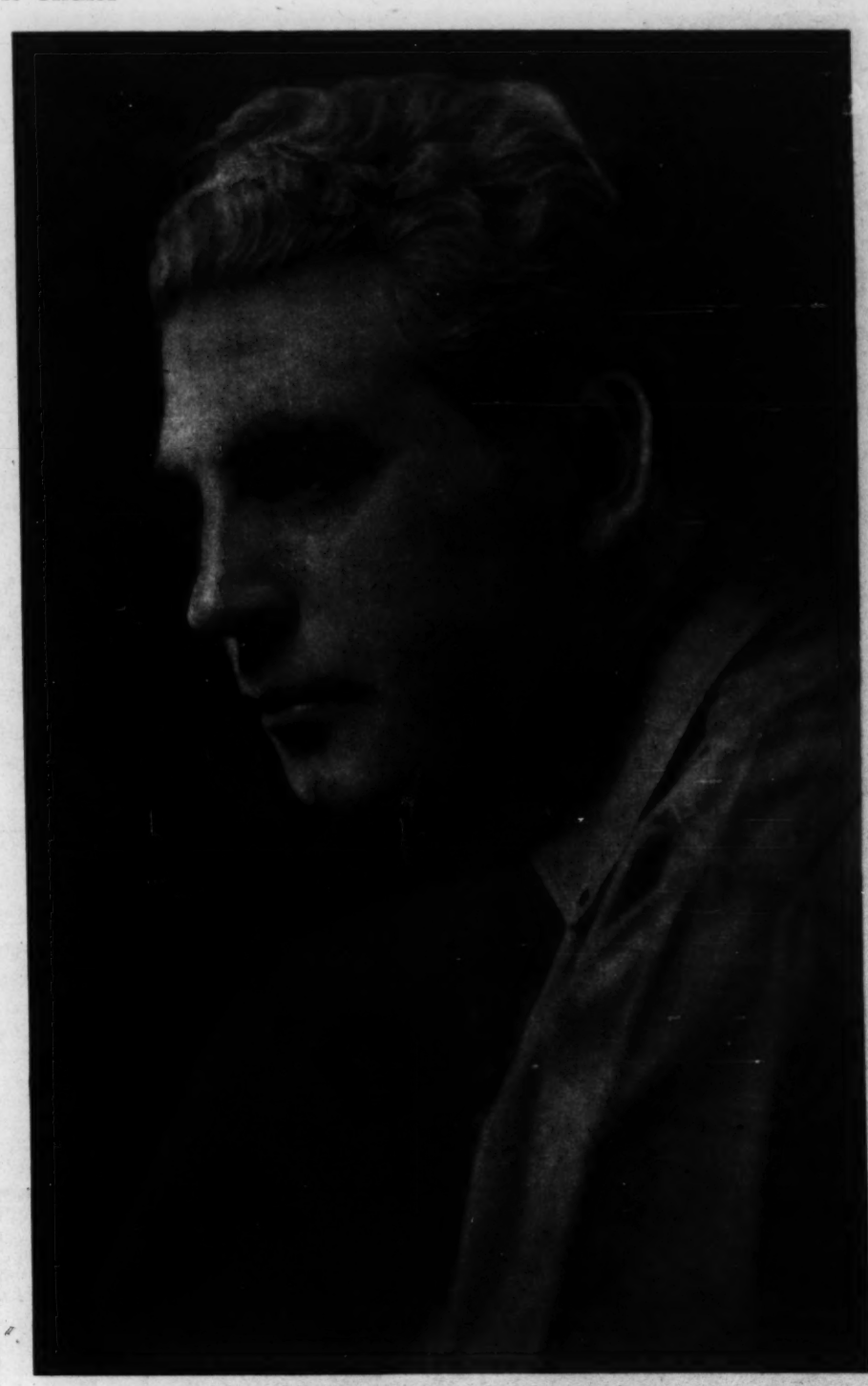
The most important weapon to wear when you come unexpectedly upon savages, in his opinion, is a smile, but the smile must go deeper than in polite society. For the savage is uncalloused by the ways of civilization. He is sensitive, not only in sight and hearing, but in detection of motives. And the smile must express a sincere friendliness if it is to be believed. It must be something that the wind does not blow away, but which is anchored in a sympathetic wish to understand the other individual.

Smile, and the savage you have encountered, to the surprise of both of you, is more apt to return your smile than to cut off your head, although, Captain von Hoffman murmured, "Some tribes do like to have a memento of you, and what could be a more intimate souvenir to impress their friends for years to come than your head tidily dried and either hung from the waist or displayed on the skeleton shelf."

* * *

He had rarely been in danger from a savage, Captain von Hoffman declared, but a few adventures with animals have made him stop to think. There was that night in Rhodesia, for instance. He had accompanied a friend on a small motortruck loaded with crates of oranges to market on the Cape. They ran out of gasoline near the Luensenfaw River and sent out two native boys to the nearest town for a fresh supply. The wife of one of the boys lived there and a native dance was in progress. The boys were tempted and failed to resist. They stayed in town.

Meanwhile, Captain von Hoffman's friend told him that the spot where the car stood was in a lion hole, where the beasts come nightly to drink. The two men built a stockade on the truck, using the orange crates. They started three rows of fire encircling their little fort and settled themselves to two-hour shifts of watching. At midnight, the flames began to wane and growls and piercing green eyes brought the men to their feet. As the lions came into range, with one accord both dug their fingers deep into the piles of yellow fruit and threw with all their might. Now and then they hit the nose of a lion, as the lions showed by their roars. The yells lessened, the animals gave way, and when daylight came, together with the boys and gasoline, they went on.



CAPT. CARL VON HOFFMAN

Another time, as Captain von Hoffman proceeded through the veldt with some companions, all of them armed solely with cameras, they saw some lions playing like kittens on the railroad track. It was a strange sight, but they spent no time marveling. Down on the grass they went in concealment, counting on the desire of the lions to escape them to send them forward across the track. It did. Presently, the bodies of the animals could be seen mounting the hill beyond the railroad track. Carefully the men counted the slinking bodies, until they were sure that all eight had indeed gone forward and that one had not been left on guard. From the hilltop the lions turned and roared at the advancing men, but when Captain von Hoffman threw a pebble they turned and ran off. Lions and leopards, particularly, are the beasts which may be seen at the water hole, Africa's great convention city. There come even the hyena, the bad boy of the veldt, nobody's friend. The hippopotamuses walk fearlessly, followed by the cautious impallas, the high-necked giraffes, the poor zebra, who is the lion's favorite repast, the lions themselves, and birds beyond counting.

Convinced that it requires only tact to handle the natives and that the animals will run away if given the opportunity to do so, Captain von Hoffman remarked, "You could go all the way from Cairo to Cape Town with a tin whistle for your only weapon." When he did his dash through Formosa the Japanese Government would not permit him to carry a gun. But there he found the tribes living under a Communistic system, with the food belonging to all, lying unknown, and the most dreaded punishment a public rebuke.

This was not his first encounter with the Japanese, but it was his most peaceful one. At the age of 14 he ran away from the officers' training school in Leningrad and went to the Russian-Japanese War, from which he emerged a Knight of St. George.

After that, military training had lost

(Continued on page 14)

All pictures © Carl von Hoffman. Top also © Mutual Film Corp., Right © Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

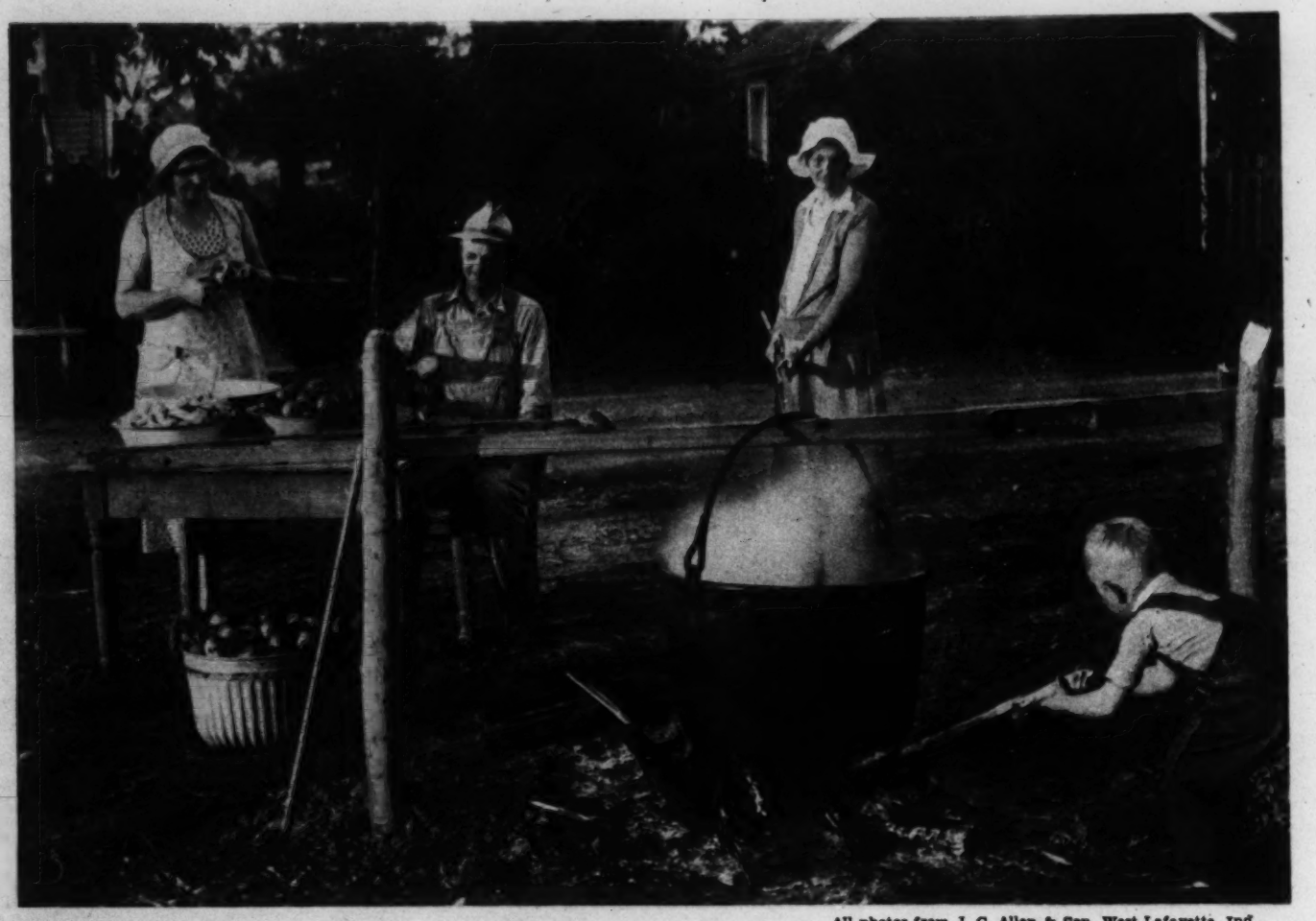
ADVENTURE AT THE SOURCE

Captain von Hoffman's Famous War Picture of Pancho Villa, Mexican Bandit Leader, Is at the Top. The Rare Picture of Kolchak, Leader of the White Russians, With His Hand on the Boy's Shoulder, Was Made in Siberia. Below Is a Court of Justice of Morocco, Never Before Photographed.

Farm Women Look Ahead

Labor-Saving Devices Have Given Many of Them More Leisure Than Their Mothers Enjoyed, and They Are Turning It Into Organization Work Intended to Raise Rural Living Standards

By Dorothea Kahn



All photos from J. C. Allen & Son, West Lafayette, Ind.

THE FAMILY MAKES APPLE BUTTER

A Gentleman From Indiana and the Members of His Household Set Up the Cauldron Out by the Barn and Prepare Something to Exhibit at the County Fair, as Well as Something Good to Eat This Winter.

LIVING OFF THE MAIN HIGHWAYS, on those little gravel roads that look so inviting to city motorists and which they are so careful to avoid, are millions of women busy doing that most important piece of work—bringing up tomorrow's Americans.

What has happened to farm women in these changing times? Are they still drudging away at unending tasks, as their pioneer grandmothers did? Or have they felt the stimulus of the modern day, and come out from their isolation?

Let's take a few moments to get acquainted with them. We won't have to bump our shiny new car over bad roads to reach their houses, because we can find some of them at rural educational meetings on college campuses, some at home economics club gatherings in the village community house, and some even in the biggest cities, such as Chicago and Washington, attending meetings of farm organizations. They still work hard, these women who cook meals and churn and bake and sew for their families, but, like their city sisters, they step out, too.

* * *

Here is Mrs. Abbie C. Sargent, a New Hampshire farm woman, emerging from a taxi at a Chicago railroad station. What brought her here? A meeting of the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation, a leading farm organization. She is the first woman to sit on this policy-making board. Steady-eyed, poised, well groomed, she has left her chores on the New England farm to confer on agricultural problems in Chicago and is now on her way to Washington.

Mrs. Sargent may not be a typical farm mother. How could one single out any farm woman as "typical" of 14,000,000? For there are estimated to be that many rural homemakers and prospective homemakers in the United States, and their economic status ranges from that of the poor sharecropper's wife to that of the wealthy cattleman's feminine partner.

But if Mrs. Sargent isn't the "average farm woman," she is nevertheless an example of the kind of leadership farm women are themselves developing. Meet any of the women prominent in the Grange, the Farm Bureaus, the home economics clubs of the extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or other rural organizations, and you notice somewhat similar qualities. The women are thoughtful, well educated (many have been rural teachers before marriage), and in deep earnest about improving home life on the farm. Their clothes may not have the Fifth Avenue look, but they are not dowdy, either. The women leaders are definitely abreast of their times and they have a bent for looking forward and thinking about the future . . . of their families . . . of farm people . . . of the country.

* * *

Is the modern farm woman different from her mother, then?

Mrs. Sargent considered this question when it was asked. She isn't so changed, she said, reflecting. Now take her own life as compared with her mother's. Her duties are much the same as her mother's and grandmother's, too, for that matter—cooking, churning, canning, sewing. But there's one difference. She has some labor-saving equipment.

"And the difference in leisure," she said, "is just enough to give me time for farm organization work. My mother didn't have the time."

Not all farm women have even this margin of leisure. A high percentage of them, recent surveys have shown, still struggle with kerosene lamps, coal cook stoves, washboards and other primitive domestic tools. It is because there is so much room for improvement that the intelligent farm woman of today throws herself wholeheartedly into organization work. Mrs. Sargent emphasized this. She was asked what she thought most deeply concerned the average rural woman. Her answer came instantly.

"She is thinking about a better standard of living for her family," said the New Hampshire farm mother. "She wants education for her children—yes, college education. She wants to make life on the farm more interesting. And when she thinks about these things, she finds that the farm income has much to do with the realization of her hopes, and so inevitably she gets interested in economics and in farm organization work, not as an end in itself, but as a means of improving standards of rural homes."

* * *

Another modern farm woman who spends part of her time in a Chicago office is Mrs. Charles W. Sewell. Week ends she speeds home to her farm near Otterbein, Ind., which she undertakes to run as her husband would have wanted it managed. An exceedingly attractive grandmother, Mrs. Sewell is an able interpreter of the modern farm woman.

When you talk to her in her skyscraper office she makes you see pleasant farm families sitting about supper tables, farm mothers striving to make home a better place for their broods, farm fathers struggling to build a better economic basis for their families. Above all, she wants you to understand why the rural women are willing to put up with inconveniences such as city women would not endure. It's not because they are backward or lacking in intelligence. They appreciate electric refrigerators and smart frocks as much as anyone. But they understand the primary importance of supporting their husband's business.

"The linoleum waits for the tractor; the cream separator takes precedence over the chaise longue," said this farm business woman.

Mrs. Sewell is one of a good many rural women who have stepped over kitchen doorsills into executive jobs. Farm organization work seems to be the logical outlet for the modern rural woman's ambition for wider service. Here again is an essential difference between farm and city women. A generation ago, when the homemakers of Chicago and South Bend and Portland and Atlanta felt the urge to do things outside the home, they began forming clubs composed exclusively of women. But the rural mothers, already partners in their husbands' business of farming, found it more natural to join a family organization.

The pioneering work in behalf of women was done by the National Grange, still one of the leading farm associations. When the Grange reached out a fraternal hand to women, it was far ahead of its times. For it was in 1874, when the first timid women's clubs were forming in city parlors, that the Grange boldly decided to admit women "to membership and position" in the order. Membership and position—the full sweep of rights at one stroke.

A New England schoolteacher, Miss Caroline A. Hall, is credited with having politely pulled the strings that led her uncle, Oliver H. Kelley, to urge this radical step. It is to the credit of the farm people generally that they were ready for it. Carrying out the intent of the ruling, granges have elected women to high offices ever since. There are reported to be some 400,000 rural women in the Grange.

The much younger American Farm Bureau Federation apparently forgot to make special provision for women when it organized, but it has been hastening to make up for the omission. This year finds women active in almost every branch of its activities, serving as secretaries of state farm bureaus, editors of bureau magazines, members of

(Continued on page 14)

FRESH VEGETABLES AND FRESH EGGS

The Home Garden and the Henhouse Yield Farm Dwellers the Best of Everything.

POLITICS *Without* PARTIES

By A Citizen of the World

"MAN IS A POLITICAL being." So Aristotle wrote some 2300 years ago, and unfortunately for the democracy of his day politics had already become synonymous with parties, for it was an Athenian lawgiver, Solon, who over two centuries earlier had enacted penalties for any citizen who did not take sides in a political crisis. Today, the voting laws of one of our younger democracies, the Australian Commonwealth, contain a similar provision.

The essence of party politics is simple; it is a strife between the Ins and the Outs, between those who are in power and those who are not. But what are they striving for? On that depends the answer to the question whether party government is a good or a bad thing. The Ins may use their power mainly for political patronage, to secure offices, emoluments, privileges or wealth for the members of their own party. Few have expressed the ideals of disinterested public service better than Abraham Lincoln, yet even he did little to eliminate the political spoils system, which he seems to have accepted as the inevitable hanger-on of party government. And the difficulty is that the Outs, when their turn comes, frequently reverse the whole machinery and then repeat the process with a different set of individuals. So the political seesaw goes up and down, until perhaps the Ins lean too far toward the forcible repression of their rivals, and the Outs rise in bloodstained revolution.

But the ship of state would be at the mercy of every wind of circumstance if its steering gear were always to be linked to a seesaw. Happily for the welfare of humanity there has been another force at work. Wherever education has been widely spread and has come to mean not mere bookishness but the calling forth of the abilities and capacities latent in every man, there the encouragement of individual initiative and some degree of devotion to principle rather than person have been found.

In modern England, for example, parties have not been eliminated, but the difference between the Ins and the Outs has tended to become not one of direction, but one of the method and rate of progress. On the whole, Government and Opposition have both been actuated by that spirit of sportsmanship which plays the game not for selfish ends, but for the love of it,—and plays it fairly too. So, no matter which party has been in or out, all have co-operated most of the time to provide the motive power of a genuine and universal desire for better government, and this has kept the ship on a steady course, driving forward through storm or calm.

Self-discipline is the first requirement for those taking part in democratic government, and the two-party system will work only if both the leaders and their followers possess it. A group unused to self-discipline is soon the prey of rival personalities. A disgruntled subordinate quarrels with the leader of one of the two main parties and forms a third. Secession from the second and third makes a fourth and a fifth. The length to which this process can be carried is evidenced by the fact that in the German Reichstag elected in November, 1932, no fewer than twenty-five political groups (rightly called "splinter parties") were represented, the number of deputies in each ranging from one in the case of the Economic Party to 196 for the National Socialists who even at that held less than one third of the total number of seats.

With no one group holding a majority, government obviously can be carried on only by arranging temporary and unstable combinations between mutually distrustful factions. Again it is a seesaw, but instead of having one party at each end, there are a score or more running up and down the whole length of the plank and threatening to upset the balance every few moments. Small wonder that in disgust at such vacillation first Italy, then Germany and other Central European countries, should each have witnessed the installation of a new and well-organized group which has settled itself firmly at one end of the seesaw, sweeping all its rivals to the ground.

Yet does single-party government solve the problem? Is not the suppression of all variety of opinion, of all initiative except that bestowed at the will of the leader, bound in the long run to result in atrophy and apathy even in the party itself, and certainly in the nation at large? The artificial stimulus of militaristic training, as, for instance, it is being applied by Signor Mussolini to the younger generation in Fascist Italy, cannot replace individual liberty of thought and action as an incentive to *vision* — and "where there is no vision, the people perish."

Two parties are better than one, better than a multitude, but best of all would be the establishment of the conditions described by Macaulay in a passage in "The Lays of Ancient Rome":

> *Then none was for a party;*
> *Then all were for the state;*
> *Then the great man helped the poor,*
> *And the poor man loved the great.*

This ideal state is a very different thing from the material Moloch which in some countries today is ravening on the souls of its citizens while offering prosperity to their bodies. It is in truth a commonwealth — the common weal — the translation into political terms of what is really a metaphysical and religious concept. It stands for the highest manifestation in human relationships of that unity of principle which will become a reality in proportion as mankind accepts and proves the fact that "the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful . . . The Prince of Peace."

Photos from Wide World, Keystone, Dr. Hans Hannau, Worcester Art Museum, Fogg Art Museum, Holman's Print Shop, Bert Boice, Troy; Alinari, Florence; Benedict Frenkel, Courtesy International Silk Guild, Courtesy Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

The White Collar Workers M Increasingly

STAND AT A BUSY CORNER ANY day in any great city and watch the necks go by. Watch the necks of the White Collar Men. At Times Square or Potsdamer Platz, at Piccadilly Circus or the Place de l'Opera; in Buenos Aires or Los Angeles, even in Tokyo and Manila they go past—the men wearing collars.

These necks—these millions of necks—must be draped according to the dictates of fashion, and a thriving industry meets the demands of what advertising men might call the "neck-conscious" public. But neck-consciousness goes back much farther than the phrase. Before the advertising business ever was, even before the industrial revolution, masculine necks were being fenced in with collars of a sort.

Industry can be proud of itself, however, and so can the advertising business, for together they have put a halter on almost every discernible neck—and with the least possible bother to the neck. Together they have made a sort of cult of the collar, depending for its power upon the pride of men, until scarce any man would dare appear in public without a proper strip of cloth about his neck—whether it be of linen or silk, broadcloth or cotton; whether it be soft or stiff, white or blue, black or brown, gray or—green with pink stripes! And if some eccentric man decided to appear *décolleté* there is little doubt that the decision would be reversed by his "best friend and severest critic."

* * *

What long finger nails were to ancient Orientals, the white collar has been to Occidentals. So, even in prehistoric times, the archaeologists have learned, both men and women bedecked themselves with necklaces, sometimes for superstitious reasons, but more often to make themselves appear more attractive. Why something about the neck should have that effect it is difficult to explain, but the Neanderthal woman considered it *chic* to string bits of shells, colored stones, feathers, flowers, and perhaps old razor blades about her neck. This made her irresistible to the Neanderthal Man, and ever since then the Daughters of the Neanderthal Age have followed her example with only minor modifications. As to the men, they hung about their necks strings of teeth and bones from the animals they captured. The more such trophies they could display, and the fiercer the animals represented, the greater their prowess and importance. So, with men, the collar became an index to importance, as well as an adornment.

The human neck is rather funny when looked at realistically. Particularly the necks of men. So perhaps collars are all for the best. It was when the Renaissance brought a more general appreciation of beauty that the collar as we know it began to appear, and the relationship between these two factors is not without is significance.

During the Dark Ages the collar, even in necklace form, had disappeared from costumes. Some believe that is why the period was called the Dark Ages. The first gleam of light after the collarless era appeared in a sort of rudimentary neckpiece during the thirteenth or fourteenth century. By about 1400 an elaborate type of fur neckpiece on a cloth cape was for a time relished by the best of men. But it was replaced by a ruff—and in the folds of the ruff there was concealed the definite division between Medievalism and the Renaissance—the rebirth—of civilization. Hence one may say (if one wishes) that the collar is the true mark of civilization. This is made doubly clear when one stops to realize that no savage ever wore a proper collar.

The advent of the ruff encouraged the smooth gallant of the fifteenth century to express something of his finer

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Millions of Necks

r Workers Must Have Their White Collars, and for That a Great Industry Is Grateful and Has Been Increasingly so Since the Renaissance Made the Neckband a Symbol of Respectability

By Charles Marcus Horton and Robert W. Desmond

nature by working wonders with his neck adornment. The result was a veritable revolution in costumes. Portraits of the period, now to be found in the galleries and salons of Europe, attest to four centuries of neck-decking individualism. From the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries inventiveness had full latitude, particularly in Italy, France, Spain, Germany and England. If any comparisons of international elegance were to be made, it may be surmised that—thanks to Lord Chesterfield and Beau Brummell—England would lead by a neck.

* * *

It was only in the nineteenth century that the ruff—much modified by that time—was replaced on the best-dressed necks by a long piece of silk wound about the throat to form a sort of high collar. This led, by a natural evolution, to the high stock fitting around the neck. Further modification brought about the forerunner of the present demountable rim for automobiles. It was in the form of a detachable but very high collar with much of the flexibility and comfort of a neat band of cast iron steampipe. Statesmen, clergymen, and men who looked like Richard Harding Davis wore these contraptions but, so far as is known, nobody wears such a collar today unless it be Mr. Herbert Hoover.

To be sure, there was some disaffection from this kind of collar even when it was considered "correct," and some rather grudging concessions were made. The corners were bent outward and even were folded down in what were called the "gates ajar" and the "wing" or "tab" collar. These were produced and condoned mostly in deference to a group of men almost unreasonable in insisting upon what they called "the inalienable right to swallow." This group had sent lobbyists to the American Congress with a threat to force through a law establishing a collarless Roman toga as a national costume unless they were granted this right.

Collar manufacturers naturally were alarmed. By then they had invested huge resources in their looms and steel rolling mills. They hastened to placate the aroused element. The result was an overproduction, if anything, of collar styles in an effort to please everyone. In actual fact, one prominent American collar maker, until quite recently, had more than 500 distinct styles in his catalogue. There was a collar for the busy businessman, for the businessman who was not so busy, collars *pour le sport*, collars for necks of various lengths and circumferences, Buster Brown collars, collars for interlocutors in minstrel shows, collars for clergymen of every denomination and degree of impressiveness, collars for young men who wanted to look dashing, collars for older men who wanted to impress their wives. There is no telling where it might all have ended if the World War had not taken place.

The war put millions of men into soft shirts with soft collars attached, and many enjoyed the new comfort and freedom of this costume. When they were demobilized, eager as most of them were to don civilian clothes again, they preferred the soft collar, and many of them wanted it attached to the shirt. The old-fashioned detachable cuff had vanished almost entirely, and the collar button no longer seemed to have much charm for these veterans when they rejoined the white collar brigades. Collar button manufacturers had as bad a time as hairpin manufacturers were experiencing due to the bobbed hair fashion. Collar makers found that they had to make shirts, too, and hastened to meet the new demand.

From cotton field and flax field to the little dry goods store around the corner, there was a New Deal based on a demand for comfort, economy, and convenience.

Today the collar is more than an article of clothing, more than an adornment. It is a symbol—a symbol of respectability and of success in a material world. The man who is a "white collar worker," although sometimes paid less, fancies himself somewhat higher in the social scale than the no-collar worker or the rough-collar worker—even though his own white collar may be frayed or soiled. Men often strive to become white collar workers, wives rejoice when their men don this neckband of gentility and march off to tasks no longer entirely manual.

The census of every country lists millions of these men, often so pathetic in the belief that a band of white around the neck means greater happiness. So they have come in the past from plow and lathe into the crowded cities where they might wear white collars daily. And even if they continue at the plow and lathe, or return thereto, they have a white collar for Sunday because it is the proper thing. Perhaps it is a celluloid collar—but it is white! A whole social history could be written about the collar as a symbol.

But it may be a *problem*, too. The Frenchman, the American, and the Englishman—each has his collar habits or preferences. The problem begins when nationalities mix. The Frenchman or the American in London, wishing to buy a collar, finds that the rear collar buttonhole runs vertically of the shirtband, whereas they know that in any proper collar it should run horizontally. But left-moving traffic is "right" to the Briton, and the "clark" looks down his nose at the very suggestion of a horizontal buttonhole! So the visitor must readjust his thought completely—and probably purchase a new collar button, too, because his flat and comfortable "clip" is made for the horizontal buttonhole and will not go into the other. Now he must be satisfied to have a great lump on the back of his coat collar, for that, too, is English and when in England we must do as the English do. . . . If he buys a soft shirt he will hardly find a collar attached, for they are rather uncommon in England except for sport. So he gets a shirt with a detached collar of the same material (for which he probably must pay extra) and then finds that he must allow 10 minutes extra to dress because the underside of the collar is studded with little pearl buttons which must be matched to buttonholes before he can consider himself dressed.

* * *

If the Englishman or the American goes to France and buys a collar he probably will get one of the old Rolling Mill Model. To wear it successfully he must hold up his chin and elevate his ears slightly. The collar is folded in such a way as to prevent the cravat slipping easily when being tied, with the result that it never looks neat. This is a great aggravation to the visitor, but the Frenchman has become resigned to the situation, as is apparent at any public gathering in France. . . . If the visitor buys a shirt, too, he will find that it is large enough for the children to use as a play tent, and so very long that he himself can easily wear it as a *robe de nuit*, as the advertisements call it, with their coy sense of delicacy. . . . The laundries will put red strings in all the visitor's shirts, collars, handkerchiefs—in fact, in everything—and will return the soft collars so very soft in texture that, instead of standing up nicely, they practically loll about the throat.

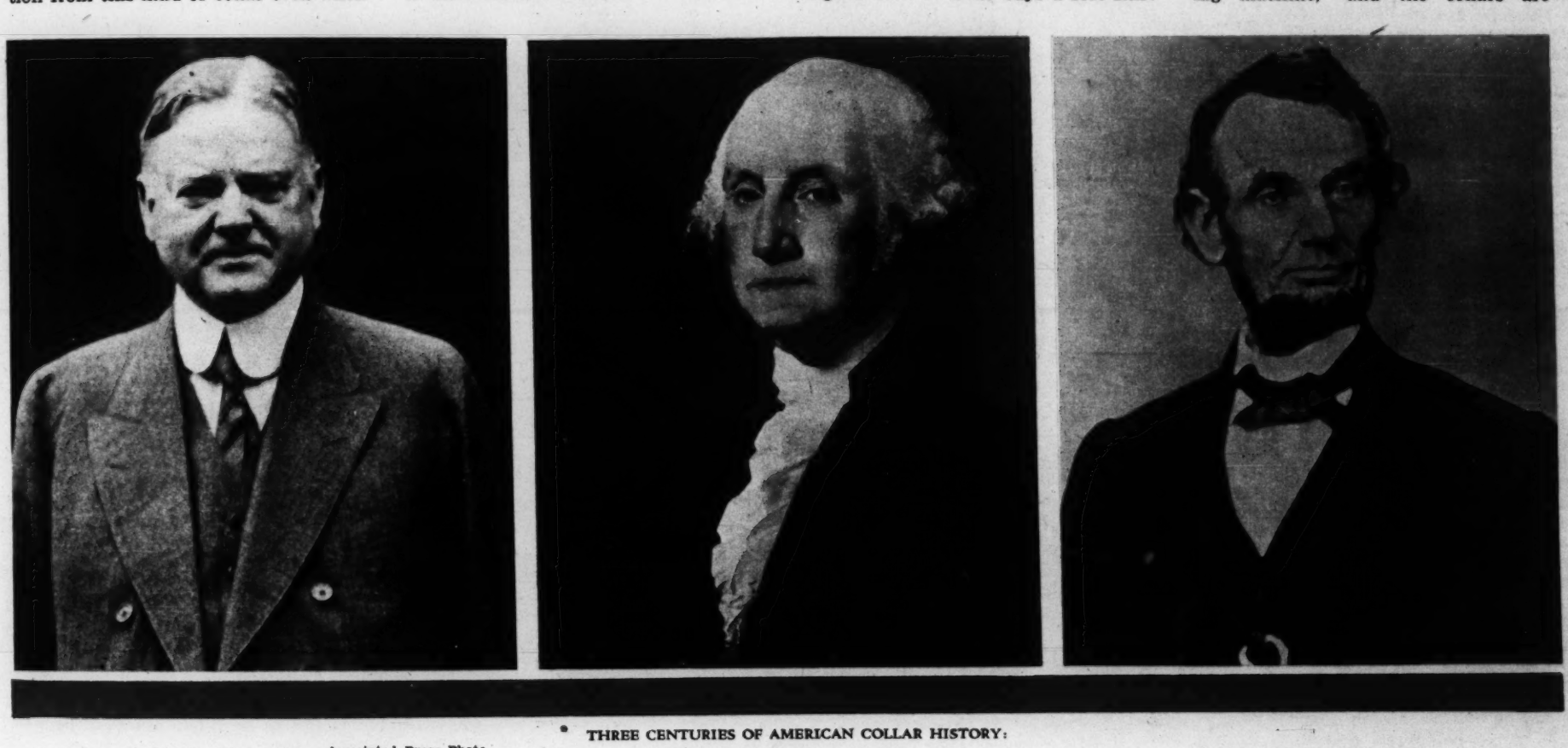
* * *

Ah, but suppose the Frenchman or the Englishman visits the United States? He will have very little trouble buying satisfactory shirts or collars, but let him choose his laundry carefully! Some American laundries apparently put all shirts through heavy rollers ingeniously designed to crush every other button. The neckbands and sleeves are put through a shrinking process, and the buttonholes on both shirts and collars are treated with a mixture of starch and concrete and then put under heavy pressure to make it difficult to reopen them. Cuffs are given what is called an "antique finish" in the "fraying machine," and the collars are treated either in this machine or in the "saw-tooth machine."

Collar manufacturers offer one sure index to national prosperity. It is a better index than freight car loadings. That is the *sale of collars*.

When a person is downhearted and discouraged he ceases to care very much about his personal appearance. But when he is hopeful and happy he wants to look well. His first desire, then, is to have on a clean collar!

Reports in the industry now reveal an unusually large demand for new collars and shirts. The collar so becomes the symbol of prosperity in this instance. It reflects an increase in employment, more money in circulation, and a revival of hope. The collar is the key by which economists may learn that the depression is on the way out.



THREE CENTURIES OF AMERICAN COLLAR HISTORY:

Associated Press Photo
HERBERT HOOVER (20TH)

GEORGE WASHINGTON (18TH)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (19TH)

Among the New Books

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Publishing Marches On

DUTTON'S A. A. MILNE once wrote some books . . . Children's books . . . About Milne's Christopher Robin and Pooh Corner's House . . . America's public loved 'em . . . New York's sophisticates, as Dutton's Mrs. Bowers admits, pooh-poohed 'em . . . Since America's millions have bought more than 2,000,000 copies of them, Dutton's presses are turning out a Christmas's special edition of them all at $1 the volume . . . Publisher's forecaster sees a sale of 250,000 come December's holiday . . . Shepard's illustrations will adorn them.

Harvard's Charles Macomb Flandrau authored another revival . . . This is Appleton-Century's "Sophomores Abroad," first printed in George Horace Lorimer's Saturday Evening Post and now issued for the first time between covers . . . It's a sequel to "The Diary of a Freshman," which, with Author Flandrau's "Harvard Episodes" and Owen Wister's "Philosophy Four," delighted Harvard's undergraduates in the nineteen-hundreds . . . They marked the beginning of modernism's literary realism.

* * *

Ireland's Francis Stuart, whose autobiography was noticed recently, has another novel on the way . . . Author's publisher (Macmillan), who will issue it on Sept. 24, says it's completely different from anything Stuart has authored before, "a mixture of rollicking farce, astute satire and penetrating character portrayal" . . . That might be taken two ways . . . It's the story of another cinema's publicity stunt, the low, sweet tale of "Everybody's Mummy."

The New Statesman and Nation's "Critic" reports the reaction of three train readers to Soglow's "Little King," now published in London's News Chronicle . . . "The first jumped to it quickly and chuckled unrestrainedly, the second puzzled over it for some time and finally passed on," the third tore it out and threw it on the floor . . . The same paper's "This England" column gives an example of unconscious humor from London's Times . . . "It is uncertain how long Mr. Baldwin will be away, but in view of the arduous work he has had to do in recent months, his Ministerial colleagues hope that he will somehow manage to have a period of unbroken rest. While at Aix he will be in close touch with Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Eden, and also with Mr. MacDonald."

France's Jules Romains has written a "Letter to My American Readers" which is really a reply to certain American critics who have not approved of his monumental novel, "Men of Good Will" . . . These adverse critics, however, are not numerous . . . Malcom Cowley is the principal beneficiary of M. Romains's corrective pen . . . Noting Mr. Cowley's enumeration of ten occasions on which he has borrowed from illustrious predecessors, the author points out that "as an instrument of retributive justice he has allowed himself to leave the better part of his job undone. Actually I have stolen a great deal more than he thinks" . . . and he proceeds to specify.

* * *

But chiefly M. Romains is disturbed by Mr. Cowley's lack (as he sees it) "of all sense of the fictional value of things" . . . Thus "he maintains that the Maillecottin wall-paper, instead of being as described, might just as well have been pink with a pattern of forget-me-nots! How can one argue with a man smitten to such a degree with *blindness of the imagination?* He reminds me of those people who regard it as immaterial whether a particular note in a bar of music is a G natural or a G sharp, and think of anyone who may happen to take the point seriously as in some sort guilty of triviality. If I may change my metaphor, he is like a man who, having a suit of a certain color, wears any old tie with it, simply because to him a tie is a tie and, in any case, not worth bothering about. Both types are in other respects, no doubt, entirely admirable. The only point on which they go wrong is in pretending to know anything about music or clothes, and if it so happens that they are in charge of the concert page or the column on men's fashions in some paper or other, they cannot but lead others astray" . . . Author's reminder of critic's responsibility.

But did M. Romains need to go to all this trouble? . . . He's very witty and very relentless in his logic, but to us it seems that the important thing is that the fourth volume of "Men of Good Will," called "The World from Below," is being published by Knopf on Sept. 23 . . . Maybe Author Romains's publishers thought so too.

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'Renaissance, Reformation, Reason'

A History of Europe, Vol. II, by H. A. L. Fisher. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode. 18s. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $4.

THIS SECOND volume of Mr. Fisher's trilogy covers one of the most important periods in the history of the world, as is sufficiently shown by its alliterative subtitle, "Renaissance, Reformation, Reason." It ranges, in fact, from the discovery of America to the foundation of the American Republic, and describes the not less epoch-marking changes in thought which we briefly sum up in those three R's. During those 200 years an order which had seemed impregnable was shattered to fragments, and, though partially restored, can scarcely ever recover its ancient glory.

The book is, of course, a summary. No new facts are announced; and the interest lies mainly in discovering what view of old facts, well known to educated people, is taken by so judicial a historian as Mr. Fisher.

As in the first volume, he seems to have adopted what, for a work of this kind, is the right plan. He writes from the fullness of his knowledge, consulting as few authorities as possible. Only thus, perhaps, can the mass of material be reduced to due proportion, and a right balance be maintained. But, as we saw before, the method has its dangers. Homer nods, and even Mr. Fisher makes his mistakes. Charles V passed on in 1558, not in 1559; Rudolf II in 1612, not in 1602; Philip III of Spain in 1621, not in 1661. The battle of the Boyne was fought on July 1, 1690, not June 30—a point of some importance to Orangemen today. He appears to assign the passing of More and Fisher to 1534—a curious error inasmuch as the 400th anniversary was celebrated only a few weeks since. He knows well that Charles V was the grandson of Ferdinand of Aragon; yet in one place he calls him Ferdinand's son-in-law. It would be possible to mention other slips. More important—let us hope that the third volume will make up for it—is the omission of any reference to the Evangelical Revival in the account of the achievements of the eighteenth century.

H. A. L. FISHER

* * *

When I have, as in duty bound, said this, I have nothing left but praise. Mr. Fisher seems to me to see the great events as great, and the small as small. He looks both backward to causes and forward to results. To take one example, he emphasizes the fact that the break-up of the German Empire, leading to constant aggressions on the part of its neighbors, was one of the main secrets of the antagonism between France and Germany which is so serious a trouble today. The Thirty Years' War, the most disastrous of all upheavals since the invasion of the Huns, is said to have reduced the population from 20,000,000 to 6,000,000, and left the realm divided into 360 principalities, some no larger than Rutland—the easy prey of greedy potentates. At what a price this evil has been remedied, all know.

In dealing with a subject bristling with controversial points, Mr. Fisher, though he may be accused of partiality by partisans, keeps, in my view, the line of indifferent justice. He holds that the Reformation was necessary and right; but he condemns Luther for his too great reliance on the princes, and for his savage attacks on the oppressed peasantry of Germany. He approves, on the whole, of the Elizabethan religions settlement; and he will have nothing to do with the theories of those who, enjoying all the benefits of the Revolution of 1688, pretend to regret it.

* * *

Everywhere, in fact, where he expresses or hints a judgment, one feels that it is based on sound knowledge, and that it is the considered opinion not of an advocate, but of a responsible judge. This gives his opinion weight, even when he reserves it. Thus, in his final chapter, dealing with the Industrial Revolution, he presents us on the one hand with the sanguine view of Adam Smith, and on the other with the furious onslaught of Karl Marx. "Where Smith had seen only the sunlight, Marx saw only the shadows. His picture was overdrawn and in some respects untrue to fact; but attention was directed to serious and undoubted blemishes, which, if they did not justify revolution, called imperiously for reform."

These are wise words; and they are far from being the only words of wisdom in the book.

E. E. KELLETT

East and West

Made in Japan, by Günther Stein. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d.

MR. STEIN STRESSES the idea of co-operation rather than that of conflict in writing of the advance of the Japanese in world trade. "The world as a whole has won at least as much as she has lost by Japan's progress," he says. "For Japan always buys a little more from foreign countries than she sells to them. Workers in Great Britain and in many other countries have virtually lost their jobs to Japanese workers, but increasing Japanese imports of raw material have supplied work for Australian wool growers, for Indian and American cotton farmers, for rubber planters, for lumbermen and for miners in many other countries.

"As a result, many of these countries, in turn, supplied the industrial workers of Great Britain with larger orders and more work than would have been available without Japanese imports. Here Japan has created a new purchasing power; from this point of view she has not intensified but alleviated the world depression."

If the world could get this idea of world trade into its head, the thought of conflict between East and West might disappear. It is only through a realization that East and West are complementary to one another and not competitors that the conflict will be averted.

A Girl and a House

White Ladies, by Francis Brett Young. London: Heinemann. 8s. 6d. New York: Harper. $2.50.

INDUSTRIALISM IN THE Midlands and the North of England is Mr. Brett Young's background in "White Ladies." He has dwelt on it for several hundred pages until sufficient generations of *nouveaux riches* have elapsed to produce a character who reacts against commercialism in favor of aesthetic interests.

An unhappy love affair with the son of a Puritanical household where she is governess drives Bella to harden her heart about the gentler emotions. Unexpectedly inheriting the family fortune, she returns to her grandfather's house to live with a spinster aunt, where she takes a desultory interest in the family business. Loneliness and dissatisfaction send her wandering in the lanes and byways of the country round about. Here one day she chances on a magnificent Tudor house, "White Ladies," which becomes to her a symbol of everything she desires. How she acquires possession of the house, and her adventures with it, occupy the remainder of the book, which is nearly 700 pages long.

Mr. Brett Young is expert at his background. His descriptions of baking bricks, finding coal and making steel seem irreproachably accurate. Likewise the motives of his characters are reasonable, their actions and reactions possible; but the total result is unsatisfactory. The characters are mechanical, starved and fate-driven creatures who never achieve the warm beauty of emotional satisfaction. This omission detracts greatly from the solid quality of Mr. Brett Young's gifts as a chronicler of the period.

Let This Be a Warning to Wives

Joseph Conrad and His Circle, by Jessie Conrad. London: Jarrolds. 18s. New York: Dutton. $3.50.

MRS. CONRAD'S MEMOIRS belong to the greatly increasing group of embarrassing books. Some people would seem to have suggested that she was not good for Joseph Conrad, and the result is 280 pages of closely printed assertion to the contrary. The futility of this kind of controversy lies in the fact that it can have no end; and there is always something indecent in the anxiety of a great man's friends to rush into print with the cry that they alone really knew him.

Of course, it is on the whole admitted that the more we know about a man like Conrad the better for our understanding of him; and to see the domestic figure removes some of the glacial distance of greatness. It is also true that an author's wife may know him more intimately —as a person—than anyone else; and on the face of it she who has had to live with an artistic temperament ought to be able to give interesting evidence about it.

* * *

But recent books do not bear this out. It is one thing to understand a person and to know how to handle him; it is quite another thing to understand his mind or his imagination, and it is these which alone are of real importance to us in a man like Conrad. Mrs. Conrad was probably an excellent wife to a very tiresome man, but she has not begun to understand this important distinction. Devoid of literary talent, she has fallen into the common if pardonable error of mistaking reflected glory for her own, and has written a trivial and self-important book about a great subject. Her memoirs should be a warning to wives.

No one can doubt that she had the highest intentions. If she has failed it is because probably none but the artistic temperament can understand the artistic temperament. Mrs. Conrad appears to have been a strong, practical, orderly, good-humored and capable woman who looked upon Conrad as a petulant child and an incredible foreign child at that. A sense of humor she has—at times rather awful—but this is not the same thing as a sense of proportion and perspective. She is best when that is automatically supplied by long passage of time, and that is why the earlier pages describing her surprising courtship and the first year of marriage are the most sensible and the most readable.

* * *

A young and inexperienced suburban girl, she was quite out of her depth in the erratic courtship of this foreign seaman and aristocrat whose chief argument for marriage was that he would not live long. The future Mrs. Conrad was naturally timid and bewildered. Her family were frankly suspicious. Her mother—one of those admirable accidental portraits which occur in books of this kind—was dumb with confused opposition. But the marriage took place. The couple went to Brittany and the adventure began. This is delightful.

It does not occur to Mrs. Conrad, of course, that it was as great an adventure for Conrad, an excitable, irritable foreigner among a cool, suspicious people. It must have been strange for him to live among a calm people who were never excited, who never lost their possessions, never gesticulated, never changed their minds nor put much store by refinements of personal honor. It must have astonished him to find conventions so sacred that meals could not be produced at any hour for strange guests. The inextricable mixture of convention and informality in the English must have dumbfounded a man so exquisitely formal.

He was egotistical; but this was not because he was a child but because he was an artist. He certainly would not have thought of impetuousness as a vice; whereas the English consider it the greatest vice. If he raged one moment, he was the next all tenderness and devotion.

Mrs. Conrad is tolerant but she does rub it all in. There is interest in the notes on Galsworthy, Henry James, Ford Madox Ford and Stephen Crane, and I liked the Brittany chapters. These came before the time when she began to call her husband "my property."

V. S. PRITCHETT

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

A Drawing by Elsa Hartman of H. L. Davis, Whose First Novel, "Honey in the Horn," the Harper Prize Winner, Was Reviewed in the Monitor on August 22.

Mrs. Leland Stanford

Mrs. Leland Stanford, by Bertha Berner. Stanford University Press, California. $2.50.

WITH THE INTENTION of correcting impressions of the motives and acts of Mrs. Leland Stanford, her secretary and companion for many years, Bertha Berner, has written a painstaking and detailed account of her association with the famous philanthropist.

The book will be most valuable to the university public, in that it is a record rather than a character study, although it does give occasional glimpses of a remarkable woman.

Later she was to go to Europe as the wife of the president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, chat with royalty and ransack galleries for treasures for her own museum, but when she first went to California Mrs. Stanford was content to live with tables and seats made by her husband from drygoods boxes and decorated by herself with pink and blue cambric and dotted muslin. In those days Stanford refused the offer of a piano for her because he felt that "the time had not yet come."

When the time did come and Mrs. Stanford could look upon Queen Victoria, the loss of an only son led the Stanfords to make all the children of California theirs. Mrs. Stanford held out for some time for just the boy children, but Stanford triumphed and in the plans for the university, which is their splendid memorial, room was made for women as well as for men.

We are told that Mrs. Stanford made but one speech to all the girls together, and that in it she said, "I would have each one of my girls remember that she exerts an influence extending far beyond her conception, and I pray that it will be for good always, and I would have her realize that she can use it for the good of her university in a constant effort to uphold Stanford standards of honesty, sincerity and truth in all things. This is her duty and I would have her meet it seriously and willingly."

Perhaps the most charming incident in the book is Mrs. Stanford's visit to the office of Collis P. Huntington, who had replaced Stanford as president of the Southern Pacific Railroad and who is credited with having referred to the loved university as "Stanford's circus." Mrs. Stanford, feeling that she was "living on borrowed time" and that she must "put her house in order," asked for an appointment and when she arrived said that she had come to make peace and that it was better for them to cease harboring thoughts which were inimical to peace.

It was a characteristic act of a woman who, when the outside world became too troublesome, retired to an empty room and turned the key in the lock. Yet she herself was not perfectly at peace, for Miss Berner relates that she was oppressed by her own conviction that she had failed to come to terms with uncongenial surroundings. M. S.

Biography of a Village

Brighton, by Osbert Sitwell and Margaret Barton. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $4.

HERE IS A DELIGHTFUL, an enchanting book; for the authors, who collaborated so harmoniously in the chapter on Taste in "Johnson's England," have here a subject precisely to their taste. No hint is given as to the division of responsibility for its composition; but we shall, we hope, not be doing Miss Barton an injustice if we suspect that her share has been largely the spadework of research and that the actual writing is Mr. Sitwell's. Every page bears his sign manual. There is the delicately artificial grace, the subtle wit, and the irony as light as thistledown—all qualities we associate with him.

* * *

The book is the biography, so to speak, of a town, in subject not unlike Mr. Sitwell's sister's book on Bath, though there is no more than a family likeness in the manner of the two works. Brighton—its name was longer in those days—began as a fishing village, sufficiently prosperous at times, but dreadfully exposed to the sea and to the French. It first stepped upon the pages of history when Charles II, in flight after the battle of Worcester, chose it as his port of embarkation when he escaped into France. That celebrated and romantic episode is narrated in the opening chapter.

Nothing else happened for a long while; and then an eighteenth-century physician discovered, or thought he discovered, the remarkable virtue of sea water—bathed in, in tubs, but also drunk—as a specific for various ills; and the fortunes of the place were founded, though they were not realized for some time. By the middle of the century many people were coming to Brighton to take the "cure." They did not come to bathe in the sea, still less to admire the view of the flat, monotonous, dull expanse of water. Characteristically, the first villas to be built faced inland, so that the visitors might imagine comfortably that they were residing at some inland resort such as Tunbridge Wells. Hostelries began to spring up, and there was a sort of "parade," and a bandstand, and a library where the London newspapers could be read.

* * *

In the second half of the century Brighton began to become fashionable; and leaving the story of the city's growth to one side for a time, our authors regale us with a series of pleasant conversation pieces, showing the great Doctor Johnson, and Mrs. Thrale, and Fanny Burney, and other celebrated patrons of the resort.

Sir John Lade, the rather horrid little jockey-gentleman about whose future Doctor Johnson uttered such gloomy predictions —predictions that came true—is the connecting link between the Brighton of that period, still small and fairly quiet and pretty dull, albeit pleasant, and the brilliantly fashionable place that it became under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, afterward the Regent, and later yet George IV. Half the volume is devoted to the years of the Regency (using the term broadly to include George's younger life as well). Here we are permitted for long stretches to forget all about Brighton while we listen to a quantity of anecdotage, most of it pretty stale, but redeemed by the witty telling, about that bigamous Prince and his ladyloves and parasites and boon companions; his unscrupulousness and waywardness and charm, and especially about his relations with Mrs. Fitzherbert. Like other recent writers, Mr. Sitwell and Miss Barton defend the Prince against the exaggerated hostility of Thackeray. They are less than just to Thackeray; but they make out a good case for their Prince, a better case than Mr. Shane Leslie made in his recent biography.

If to know all is to forgive all, to love the Brighton pavilion is to forgive its creator much. That extraordinary structure—in the "bastard-oriental style of architecture," as Baedeker has it —after suffering for a century from the Victorian dislike and distrust of anything that is not in the native tradition, has of late come into its own. It has been "restored" and refurnished in period style; and at this opportune moment comes this ecstatic appreciation of its curious hybrid loveliness.

* * *

The pages in which the story of its construction and alterations is told are the high point of this book. So agreeable does Mr. Sitwell find it that it is really too bad to spoil his pleasant fancy that the Regent, while superintending its design, may have had in the recesses of his memory those celebrated lines by a contemporary poet in which it is told how Kublai Khan decreed a "stately pleasure-dome" in Xanadu. But the trouble is that Coleridge's poem was not published at the time when George was consulting with his architects. If Mr. Sitwell objects that, though not published, it was written and was in circulation in literary London, this objection may be countered with the remark that it is not on record that any member of the House of Hanover was so much a devotee of poetry as to seek out poems circulating in manuscript.

With Victoria's accession the story of Brighton comes to an end. Not that Brighton is at an end—far from it! But the Queen did not like the place; perhaps because she did not like its associations with her uncle. The railway came there early in her reign; and with the railway the "trippers," and Brighton developed, or retrograded, into its present status of "London-by-the-Sea."

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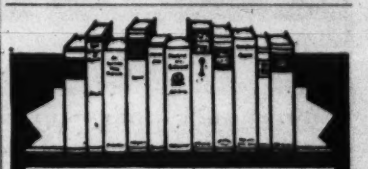

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..The McGuffey Readers Again

(Continued from Page 3)

as one of those edifying tales the authors loved, under the title, "Piety and Resolution Rewarded." One summer afternoon Anna McGuffey, in her garden, was praying loudly and fervently that a way might be opened for the higher education of her son, when the Rev. Mr. Hughes, a kindly and earnest Presbyterian minister, happened to be riding by and overheard her. He was so struck by the eloquence of her plea that he dismounted, made her acquaintance, inquired into William's qualifications and straightway invited him to become a student at his "Old Stone Academy," an institution for the higher education of young men which he had founded, about 30 miles distant from the McGuffey homestead.

The tuition at this school was $3 a year and the board 75 cents a week. William was privileged to live at the headmaster's house and to eke out his board money by doing chores. Even at that he could only attend during part of the term and then had to return home to help his father with the farm. So he was 26 before he was graduated from Washington College, now Washington and Jefferson, but he received highest honors.

Only a genuine love of learning could have inspired this lad from a backwoods farm to attain such a proficiency in Latin, Greek and Hebrew that he was immediately offered a professorship in ancient languages at the newly founded Miami University. Three years after graduation he was ordained a Presbyterian minister and was soon in great demand as a preacher and lecturer.

* * *

It was *ideas* that interested Uncle William most of all, ideas and their influence upon human life. The teaching of philosophy at the University of Virginia he regarded as the major work of his life. He was called to this professorship in 1845 and remained in it until he passed on in 1873.

It was while William was at Miami that he took over the education of Alexander, then 10 years of age, and tradition pictures them riding into the village on horseback, William, as usual, with his long sandy locks showing beneath his tall hat and his saddlebags bulging with books. Alexander was a handsome boy, tall and slim, with large, very blue eyes and a shy, reserved manner. He was to have an easier road to learning than his brother, for William was able and willing to help him. William was full of new theories on education, and now he had a free hand to try out his radical ideas on Alexander. He let him advance as fast as he could and would, thus anticipating the methods of John Dewey.

The result of William's method was that Alexander, an exceptional student, was graduated from college at 16 and received an appointment as professor of *belles lettres* at Woodward College, Cincinnati. But he intended to become a lawyer, studied law while teaching and was admitted to the bar at 21. He practiced in Cincinnati for more than 50 years, chiefly as a counselor. He was twice married, and had in all 15 children, whom he loved to instruct. Being a busy lawyer and the children active and restless, he invented a way to supplement their school lessons. He had a blackboard affixed to the wall of the dining room in his home and every night he put an illustrated lesson on this board which he would expound to the family during breakfast.

* * *

Of the respective shares of the brothers in the authorship of the Readers my mother wrote the following account: "My father said he was a young man of 21 when his brother, William Holmes McGuffey, who was 16 years his senior, received an offer from the publishers, Truman & Smith, to prepare a set of schoolbooks for which the firm offered to pay the sum of $1000.

"As father was so young and not a busy man, as yet, having just been admitted to the bar, your Great-uncle William gave to him the burden of preparation. But Alexander did the work under the supervision of his brother, and he never claimed the individual credit for any of the first series, save the spelling book. The Speller and the first four Readers came out about 1837. Two years later the publishers wanted to add a more advanced reader and, as William McGuffey had left Cincinnati, they asked your grandfather to prepare it. This was McGuffey's 'Rhetorical Guide,' afterwards expanded into the Fifth and Sixth Readers.

"So to William belongs the initiative and the first four Readers; to Alexander, the Speller and the important Fifth and Sixth Readers. . . . Of course there was a great deal of money made out of the Readers, and in Uncle William's old age the publishers granted him a tiny pension. Father received $500 for the 'Rhetorical Guide.'"

* * *

Uncle William in person was more stockily built than Alexander, who was taller and in his youth inclined to be lanky. Both had large, strongly marked features and warm, responsive smiles. In repose their expressions were so serious as to seem severe. William was more simple and unpretentious than Alexander, who, as I remember him, had something of the "grand manner," gracious but reserved and at times rather haughty. Both men had individuality and independence, and that indefinable magnetism we now call "personality." They had the exquisite neatness of person which is a Scotch characteristic, and were indifferent to fashion and unimpressed by wealth or rank.

* * *

Uncle William was more "approachable." He liked to have his students argue with him and question his statements. He wished them to think for themselves and not merely repeat his words or those of the textbook. But I cannot imagine any of us arguing with my grandfather. A statement from him was *ex cathedra*, and to be accepted as such without question.

As a grandfather he was delightful and looked the part to perfection, with ruddy skin, twinkling, clear blue eyes and snowy hair and beard. He played the role of an all-the-year Santa Claus with his perpetual shower of gifts. His lawyer's "green bag" always held sweets or toys and in his office he kept a canvas sack filled with bright pennies from the mint, into which we were invited to dip and draw as many as we could.

I never heard my grandfather express regret that he and William had received only a pittance from the millions that were made out of the Readers. They were both of them men who regarded money only as a means to set them free for the enjoyment of their real interests. These were the study of books and nature, philosophy, religion and the companionship of their families and friends.

William, the professor, made a comfortable living; Alexander, the lawyer, had a large income which he spent as freely as it came. Both were kindly, generous and extremely simple in their mode of living.

We can never guess what part of our life work is to have most lasting value. The youthful McGuffey brothers little dreamed that lasting fame was to come from the school readers compiled to oblige a publisher, when they were just entering on their real careers as college professor and legal practitioner. I believe the secret of the Readers' success lies in the fact that William and Alexander put into their task—unimportant, in one sense, as it seemed to them—the *very best* of their powers. They brought to the work minds and tastes which they had resolutely nourished on the finest literary fare, and they were true to the high principles on which they had been reared. Still young themselves, they were mature enough to realize that anything they put before young minds would leave an indelible impression on the character of the reader, though they could not have foreseen the influence they were to have on the culture of a whole nation.

* * *

The virtues they stressed—honesty, sobriety, kindness and the use of peaceful methods rather than those of force—never were more needed than at the present hour. But the suggestion, often put forward of late, that the revival and use of the McGuffey Readers in our schools would solve our social problems is chimerical. Uncle William, who was so forward-looking in education, and Alexander, with his practical common sense, would be the first to point out the impossibility of such an idea. As well propose the revival of horse-drawn carriages as a remedy for the dangers of motoring.

Reading aloud and memorizing no longer form the staples of education, and children today must read more rapidly and over an enormously enlarged range of subjects compared with those of 50 or even 25 years ago. This proposed revival has never been seriously considered by the leaders of American education. It can be treated only as a tribute, say an affectionate gesture, from some of the many thousands of students who cherish in remembrance the lessons they in their day learned from their old "McGuffey's."

These Readers probably will never be reinstated, nor can any school reader ever exert the influence they once possessed. But a movement to revive the McGuffey ideals of courage, faith and service by every means at the command of modern pedagogy should receive unqualified support.

H. Armstrong Roberts

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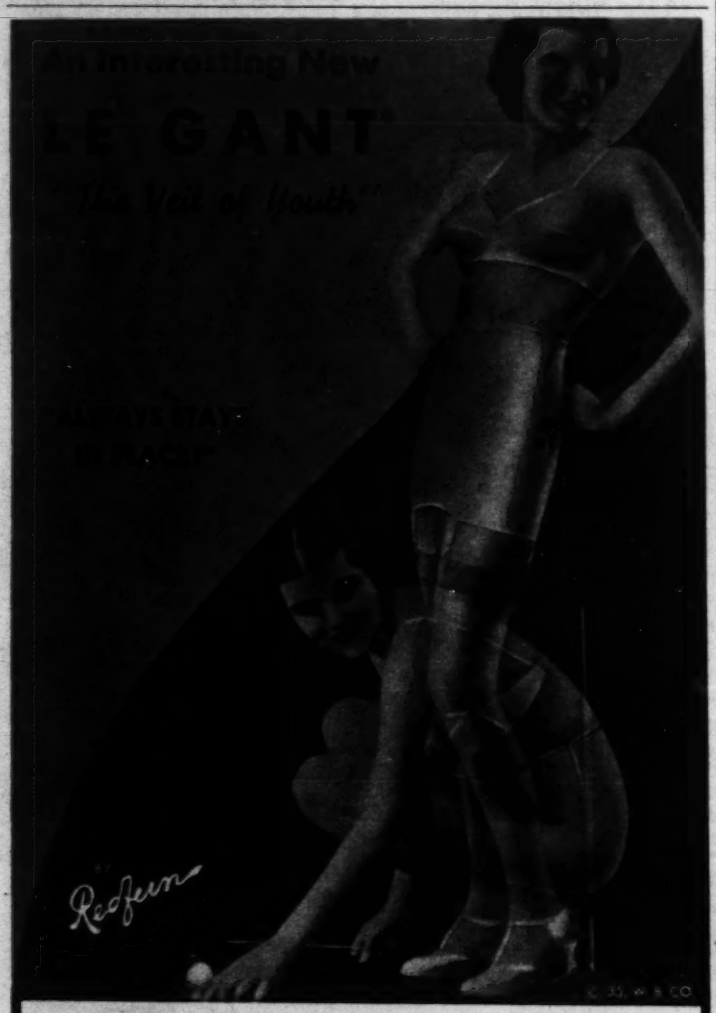

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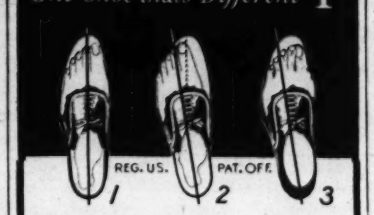

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SENATOR GEORGE W. NORRIS

The Author of the Bill to Take Politics Out of the Post Office Department Is Shown at His Desk in the Senate Office Building in Washington.

. . Liberating the Post Office

(Continued from Page 2)

the classified civil service to the numerous branches and agencies of the Government which now operate under an exemption from those requirements.

There is also before the Post Offices Committee a bill by Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming which has been referred to as the Administration alternative to my measure. Mr. O'Mahoney's bill, reportedly drawn in consultation with Postmaster General Farley, contains some commendable provisions but, in my opinion, it does not go nearly far enough. He would place postmasterships of the first three classes within the civil service regulations and require that appointments to head the larger offices should be made from within the postal service or among experienced business executives. It would further limit an appointment as acting postmaster to six months unless by approval of the Civil Service Commission.

* * *

This last provision presumably would somewhat limit certain abuses that have been going on. To begin with, the civil service rules provide that when a vacancy is to be filled, the commission is to certify not the name alone of the highest candidate in examination, but the names of the three highest for the President to choose from. Usually the politicians can get their man into this group and, if they do, the other two ordinarily might as well never have applied for the job. This has been the situation since President Harding.

But if the man whom the patronage authorities of the party want to appoint is not capable enough to win one of the three high places in the examination and so make himself eligible, or if local sentiment suddenly wakes up and objects to the displacing of a career man for a political appointment, then they sometimes make their man merely an acting postmaster, and as such he does not have to be confirmed by the Senate or approved by the Civil Service Commission, but can go on drawing the full salary of the office. This is one of the things that should be stopped.

We can never build up a high caliber career service in the post office if we shut out career men from the high offices which ought to be a reward for able service or if we displace them from these offices for political reasons after they have attained them. Yet this has occurred repeatedly.

Not long after the 1932 election, John J. Kiely, who had risen to postmaster of New York City through long service, was relegated to assistant postmaster, and Albert Goldman appointed to his place. Career men who had risen by merit similarly were squeezed out to make political jobs at the head of the post offices in Philadelphia, St. Louis and Seattle, the appointment in the last instance going to the Washington Democratic state chairman. Such a substitution has been prevented in Boston—thus far—only by aroused public opposition.

* * *

Much the same sort of political favoritism has been practiced by whichever party has been in office, and it extends not only to the top positions, but exerts a disrupting and unjust influence on down in the ranks and in small towns as well as large city offices. All this is so much a matter of common knowledge that I should think the need of a remedy would be apparent.

Here, though, are a few instances furnished to me by the National Civil Service Reform League. In Camden, N. J., the acting postmaster is the Democratic county leader and a former president of the Women's Democratic Club. A year ago an examination was held in which she failed, but she is still serving, as the Post Office Department has refused to make an appointment from the eligible list and has been prevented by public opinion from calling another examination.

A smaller New Jersey town for more than a year has had as acting postmaster a man of only elementary school education, who could not qualify for the examination, while the local party committee—of which his wife is a member—reported it could not decide which of the three eligibles to recommend.

In Patchogue, N. Y., the postmaster, a man of long and favorable record in the service, was demoted to superintendent of the mails, and a new examination, not open to postal employees, was called for. After the examination the protégé of the town Democratic leader was appointed in preference to a candidate of superior education and business experience.

In examinations for a fourth-class Indiana office, the eligible list was turned over to the Congressman for the district, who wrote to the highest man on the list that he had "made a practice so far of following the indorsements and recommendations of the county central committee"—though the consideration of such recommendations was illegal for this class of office.

If service of the Government is ever to become an honored profession appealing to the type of men and women who ought to be filling our Government positions, I hold that we must end the reign of the spoils system and assure the recognition of merit. I hold further that we should begin not on the fringes of the problem but at the heart of it where the abuses are most flagrant and the need greatest—namely by establishing a nonpartisan, long-term, merit system administration of the post office.

Mr. James A. Farley, who combines the office of Postmaster General with that of chairman of the Democratic National Committee, wrote in a magazine article a few months ago that he believed "the policy of patronage used honorably can increase the effectiveness of party government," and that "you can't divorce government from party politics under the traditional two-party system."

Now I believe, on the contrary, that "the policy of patronage" cannot be used honorably in purely service functions of the Government, that any such attempt cannot increase the effectiveness of party government and certainly decreases the efficiency of the Post Office Department. Moreover, I believe you can divorce the nonpolitical government services from party politics and that both politics and Government will benefit by the separation.

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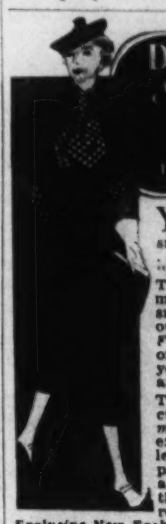
Alsatians Learning French

Another third of a century must elapse before Alsace-Lorraine will become a French-speaking province, in accordance with the language policy of the French Government. Anxious to avoid any constraint or compulsion, the Government is proceeding slowly with its program of teaching French to the inhabitants of the recovered provinces. An official estimate recently stated that only about 10 per cent of the Alsatian population acquires a knowledge of French as the usual language every five years. At this rate, the entire population should be able to speak French by about 1965 or 1970.

This does not imply that Alsatians will necessarily abandon either German or their provincial dialect. They will probably remain bi-lingual for many years to come. But it does mean that they are adding French to their language repertory. Today, the percentage of French-speaking people is 57 per cent, according to the census of 1931. A greater proportion is expected to be revealed by the 1935 census.

There has been no anti-German-language crusade. Everybody is free to speak the language he desires. However, instruction in the public schools is in French (although generous place is given to German), and naturally everybody born during 1914 or after has been educated in French. This means that every person who is 21 years old or under knows French. Further, there have been Franco-Alsatian marriages, and military service has played an educational role.



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..Farm Women Look Ahead

(Continued from Page 6)

state boards and one is a member of the national board of directors. A special division called Associated Women was set up recently, giving the feminine members regular voting delegates in the association. The result of all this activity is that the women leaders have gained assurance, and they speak ably and forcibly in general discussions of farm problems.

Organization work, however, is just a means to the end of better homes, in the opinion of the intelligent farm woman, as Mrs. Sargent said. Homemaking is still her vocation, and she shows her appreciation of its dignity and importance by her scientific approach to it.

Most rural women face their domestic tasks in a more professional attitude than do city women—speaking, of course, in the most reckless generalities. Living out of a tin can is considered a disgrace in many a rural community. True, before the slump, there was a tendency for farm women to buy bread in waxpaper wrappers, and get vegetables off the grocers' shelves, but when the farm income began to drop, these new habits were quickly broken. And now again it is considered the thing for a country woman to line her pantry shelves with home-preserved fruit and home-canned meat and vegetables, and even to bake her bread.

* * *

In doing these jobs, a most significant partnership has sprung up between rural homemakers and the United States Department of Agriculture. The department, in addition to its other roles, is an expert housekeeper, and its extension service, carried on with the co-operation of the state agricultural colleges, has reached its helpful hand to remote corners of the land. Some 43,000 groups of rural homemakers have been organized—home demonstration clubs, the groups are called. The membership is near the million mark.

All this is having its effect on farm women. They are learning to organize for business and pleasure. From all parts of the country come reports of summer recreation camps for rural homemakers, of roadside markets where farm women sell their own products, of community picnics, of drama tournaments—even of a comic opera, as happened in Iowa this summer.

City women, aware of the worth-while things being done by their rural sisters, are now reaching out for closer contacts with them, feeling that both will benefit by more intimate acquaintance. Mrs. Edwin Bevans of Helena, Ark., who has been particularly active in awakening members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to the possibilities in this field, writes that in many states the city clubwomen and rural homemakers have found ways of making contacts.

* * *

A Washington clubwoman summed up the effect of such activities in her state in a phrase that sounds like a slogan:

"Our co-operation is so close we don't know where the pavement ends and the highway begins."

Even international organization is now within reach of the American farmer's wife. Not content to stop at the two oceans, she has linked herself with the Associated Country Women of the World, with headquarters in London. What a vista this opens! Through its publications the lone homemaker of the American prairie learns of the activities of the Association pour les Interets des Femmes Rurales of Czechoslovakia, of the Estonion Country Women's Association, of Finland's Svenska Martha-förbund and so on. At the last report, 75 organizations in 30 nations had affiliated, and the number undoubtedly will increase.

American country women of today take naturally to international organization. For they are earnest advocates of world peace. As homemakers they see its fundamental importance. As they become more articulate through their growing organizations, they should exert an influence for better world relations.

© Carl von Hoffman

ONE OF SEVERAL VILLAGES BEING RAZED IN RHODESIA

This Was a Ceremony That Took Place When One of the Tribal Chiefs Passed On. It Was Witnessed by Captain Hoffman, Who Made the Photograph.

. . Debunking the Jungles

(Continued from Page 5)

some of its allure and he came to the United States, writing, lecturing and developing his skill with the camera. From behind the lenses he observed Villa in his campaign in Mexico and took a picture of the Mexican general on horseback, which has become world famous. He did some exploring, the first of his adventures in Africa, Arabia and Formosa. In 1912, he was commissioned by the United States Government to make the first complete motion-picture record of the navy at work. He little thought then that a few years later he would be a first lieutenant in the aviation section of the Signal Corps, United States Army, flying over France. And still less did he dream of fighting at the side of Kolchak in the last stand against the Soviets in Siberia.

But the drumbeats of war faded into the distance there in the sunny stretches of Central Park, where babies were sunning themselves contentedly and older children laughed at their play.

Captain von Hoffman chatted of lovely gardens, stately minarets, palm-sheltered oases and colorful bazaars of the kingdom of the Moors. He talked of the hidden reaches of Formosa, where he spent six months in the thick, cliff-rotted camphor jungles and emerged with the first records of customs and modes of living in pictures and recordings of dance music, chants and war cries.

He described the development of Africa's highest native tribe, the Zulus, and more particularly their most important event, the wedding for which the prior wives beautify their husband for his new bride.

Now and then he stopped to emphasize the fact that he is a scientist and not just a story-teller; an ethnologist, and not merely a collector of strange experiences.

Finally he brought the walk to a conclusion by remarking that he just must do some work at the Explorers' Club, where he is chairman of lectures. His last words were of the primitive people who had lured him from his boyhood in Riga, and who have not disappointed his conviction that behind the haunted jungles, with their orgies of dances, chants and cults, are millions of living, breathing, human beings, with feelings, emotions, aspirations and a definite purpose in living.

"Mind you," he said, as he led the way out of the park, still watching for traffic signals, "don't ever make the mistake of thinking of primitive people as useless encumbrances of the earth. They are merely natural people without the veneer which our customs and habits create. They may be naked, without a history, unable to read and write, superstitious, and having no knowledge of our Bible. But they live as their geographical environment leads them to live. They are not obnoxious, unmoral or immoral. And, while they do not worship Him, they know that God is."

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Farmers in the eastern counties of Great Britain look hopefully to the future now that the British Government has decided to continue to subsidize home-grown beet sugar permanently. State aid will be given on a scale which will diminish annually during the next five years and after that will be revised triennially. It will enable the home-grown article to compete in price in the British market with foreign sugar. The subsidy will be paid on the basis of an annual crop not exceeding that of last year, approximately one quarter of Britain's total consumption.

For the current season, the subsidy is to be 6s. 6d. per hundredweight of white sugar and for next year 5s. 3d. The total cost to the taxpayer for next year is estimated at £2,940,000, compared with £3,640,000 in 1935 and £4,450,000 in 1934.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

The Constitution . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In the earnest discussions now taking place concerning the Constitution of the United States, Jefferson is cited as having been out of sympathy with what he believed to be a worshipful attitude of many of his countrymen toward that document. Today others seem to share his view and deem some of its faithful defendants too prone to regard the Constitution as sacrosanct, like the ark of the covenant.

It seems to me, however, that such criticism misses the very essence of the regard cherished by many of us for the Constitution. Was not the ark of the covenant reverenced, not because of that receptacle's intrinsic worth, but because it held and protected records of the moral law? That law in its essential integrity was and is sacred, and inevitable to progress. Do not the Constitution's most ardent defenders realize that as a human document it is imperfect but that it holds within itself the mode of procedure by which to develop amendments to meet the expansion of natural growth?

When it is pointed out that the original states which framed it were exceedingly jealous of each other and of their separate sovereignities, should this fact affect the intrinsic value of the Constitution? What is reverenced, what one writer has declared to have been inspired and eternal is the fact that the states must unite and more closely; they must work together. Each must recognize itself as a part of a whole. Interdependence was beginning to be recognized as a fiat for co-operation. Circumscribed as they still were humanly, in their Preamble was evident the inspiration and the eternal fact of brotherhood.

It has been said of Washington that with him "democracy was not so much a form of government; it was a great spirit." It is the Christian ideal of brotherhood wrought out in terms of human government. It is the wholesome means given to the race by which to evolve, through natural necessity for the common good, those codes of law best adapted to develop this. Such an idea evolves slowly for the reason that it alone can usher in permanent freedom for all mankind and patience must have her perfect work.

Alexander Hamilton is quoted as having said of the Constitution, "I never expect to see a perfect work from imperfect man." Nor should anyone. But when man is guided by divine Principle, divine law becomes evidently operative in human affairs, manifest in more and more of wisdom, equality, peace and proved prosperity. To continue Hamilton's words, "The compacts which are to embrace 13 distinct states in common bond of unity and union must necessarily be 'a compromise of as many dissimilar interests and inclinations.'" And he asks, "How can perfection spring from such materials?" If we persist still in viewing men's needs as chiefly material we cannot progress. But as the social order advances, men find their root necessity is for spiritual growth and the attainment of spiritual values which are essentially similar. Through what at first may seem to be a need of compromise, men learned to cooperate; self-interest is transformed into service.

The Constitution in its purpose and inception still seems to many of us a human instrument wrought out of a divine decree of Principle, a basically superb instrument which the human hand must learn to use more and more skillfully as it develops in the individual consciousness, through use, a realization of the changeless wisdom of the Golden Rule and men's relation to each other, and unity with one infinite intelligence, divine Mind, Principle.

ANNE CLEVELAND CHENEY
Brooklyn, New York.

Another Happy American . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

When "Expatriate" in the Magazine Section for July 17 questions the happiness of Americans, she overlooks one salient point—that happiness is an individual thing, and that it is impossible to make sweeping statements to the effect that one country is happier than another.

However, if she is determined to generalize, I would point out to her the shoals she has unknowingly stumbled upon in her reasoning. She, in common with so many of her fellow expatriates, makes the mistake of judging all America by the seaboard cities. She does not seem to realize that both Boston and New York are composed largely of foreigners. Does she mean to hold them up as the examples of the discontented Americans? If so, she is not fair in her judgment, because many of these cannot yet be classified as "Americans."

She says that she traveled from coast to coast on her recent stay in America, and yet she cannot have remained very long in one place or she surely would have seen, in the little towns and cities that dot the Middle West, the serenity and mellowed, peaceful appearance on the faces of the older people. I have seen many of these in that part of the country, and particularly in the South. In most of these places the country grocery store is still the center of interest and there the older men gather to gossip and survey the world in general from the vantage point of their years. They and their wives are indeed facing the sunset together, and if they have radios to bring them the best music and news of the world, and if they have cars in which they can see a little more of the countryside, are they any less happy for these? I am one of those quaint souls who cannot see that bathing in a basin instead of a tub could add to one's appreciation of the "eternal values."

"Expatriate" claims that the smaller towns and cities are so closely modeled upon the larger ones. Lady, were you ever in Oskaloosa, Iowa? How, indeed, in your journey from coast to coast did you miss so many of these small cities, which indeed have their own distinct flavor? I could tell, with my eyes closed, I am sure, whether or not I was in Springfield, Illinois; Boonville, Missouri; or Murfreesboro, Tennessee. There would be something different in the "feel" of the air.

True, they do have many of the conveniences that were formerly found only in the large cities. But because they have chosen to accept those instead of settling back into bovine contentment with what they had, never desiring to lead a more comfortable and secure life—does that mean that they are any less happy because of it? Is the farmer's wife more discontented because she has a washing machine now, or an electric churn—has she lost any of the spiritual values because she has more time now to enjoy her husband and children and to read?

For every family trying to keep up with the Joneses, there are perhaps a dozen families contented with their homes, their friends, and their daily work. It is quite true that they want to make life as comfortable and happy as possible. These very mechanical devices you decry are giving them more leisure and a "wider horizon." How many of the immense middle class of America would ever hear New York's Metropolitan Opera or the Philharmonic if it were not for the radio that brings them both within the homes? How many would ever travel far from home if they did not have cars to take them out on the highways? Railroad travel is still expensive; now a whole family can enjoy a vacation for what one railroad ticket used to cost.

Your friend in New York may be overshooting his mark when he even takes to going to night school, but New York being what it is, I should like to ask you where they would go for those long walks you recommend, if they had no car? They probably have to do a good deal of walking anyhow on the hard city pavements, and unfortunately there are no little lanes or apple orchards to stroll in very close to New York.

I would not doubt that there are many contented and happy people in Europe, but there are just as many in America, if one has eyes to see them. And it is hard for me to believe that there is a deeper happiness in the countries where it is unsafe to criticize the regime, or to even joke lightly about it. There is a very fine line between contentment in the face of conditions such as these and a resignation which says merely "n'importe."

J. V. E.
Boston, Mass.

Contributors . .

SENATOR GEORGE W. NORRIS has represented Nebraska in the upper house since 1913. Previous to that he had been a member of the House of Representatives from 1903 to 1913. Before entering national politics he was a practicing attorney and for seven years district judge of the 14th Nebraska District. His career in the House and Senate has been distinguished by a militant support of liberal measures. He has been a strong advocate of government operation of the Muscle Shoals power project, he has supported legislation in the interests of labor, and is the "father" of the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution, known as the "lame duck" amendment, because it ended the sessions of Congress in which defeated members continued for several months to carry on the business of government. TULLY NETTLETON is a member of the Monitor's Washington bureau.

ALICE MCGUFFEY RUGGLES is a grandniece of William Holmes McGuffey, author of the McGuffey Readers, and has recently published "A Daughter of the McGuffeys," memoirs of her mother. In private life she is Mrs. Daniel Blaisdell Ruggles, of Jamaica Plain, Boston. A graduate of the University of Cincinnati and of Radcliffe College, she is a writer of prose and poetry. Her "Sonnet in Market" appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section for Aug. 14.

FELIX WEISS is a widely known Viennese sculptor now living in London.

MARJORIE SHULER, a member of the Monitor's New York staff, has written many articles for the Weekly Magazine Section. The last, "Careers for Women," appeared on July 10.

DOROTHEA D. KAHN is a member of the Chicago bureau of The Christian Science Monitor. Her last article in the Magazine Section was "Number One Rotarian," appearing last Feb. 27.

CITIZEN OF THE WORLD contributed "Democracy Calls the Masses" to the Magazine Section of Aug. 14.

CHARLES MARCUS HORTON is an engineer of wide experience now living in Troy, New York, the collar capital of the United States. ROBERT W. DESMOND is a member of the Magazine Section editorial staff.

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NO WONDER YOU CAN'T MAKE A BASEBALL TEAM. YOU DON'T EAT ENOUGH TO FEED A PIGEON!
AW, WELL. WHO WANTS TO EAT THIS SAME OLD STUFF EVERY MORNING.
I WONDER IF THERE ISN'T A WAY TO MAKE HIM WANT TO EAT.
DON'T FEEL BLUE, MOTHER. WE'VE GOT THE SECRET. IT WORKS EVERY TIME!
YOU MEAN JIMMIE WILL ACTUALLY WANT TO EAT BREAKFAST!
SURE! YOU WON'T EVEN HAVE TO COAX. WATCH HIM PUT AWAY MILK, SUGAR AND FRUIT WITH PUFFED WHEAT AND RICE!
NEXT MORNING
SEE FOLKS? YOU JUST WATCH JIMMIE BUILD UP ON THESE BREAKFASTS.
OH BOY! I'LL NEVER GET TIRED OF THIS. IT'S JUST LIKE CANDY!
I GUESS ONE BITE IS WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS OF COAXING. EH, MOTHER?
LATER
THAT HOME RUN OF YOURS SAVED US, JIMMIE!
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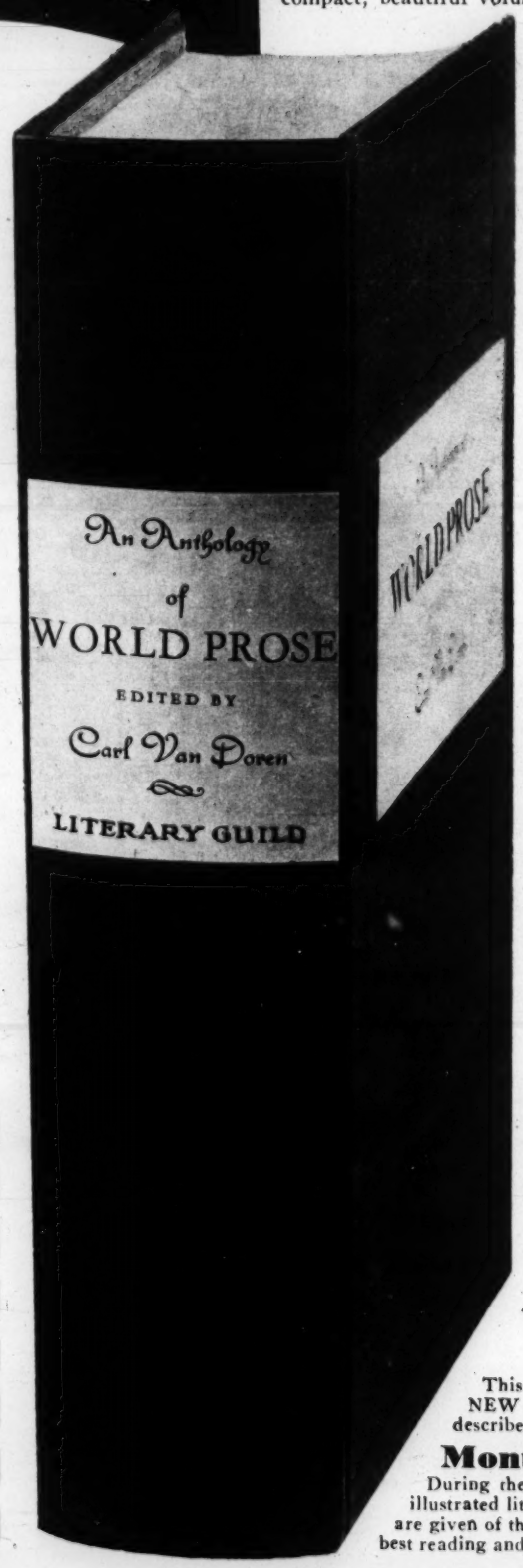

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